General Notices.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 6. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1849. NO. 9.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be idressed (post paid) to the proprietors. Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 P. M. 1; P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about \$ A. M.

The mail from Payetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wedneedays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elisabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Theedays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Mondays, at 5 P. M. Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

No subscriber permitted to discentinue his paper after the numencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year. Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money many advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the

Closing of Mails.
The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warraw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 92 A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M. at 10 P. M.

ELetters should be in the Office at least 15 min
fore the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards. BLI W. HALL,

A TTORNEY at Law, Willington, N. C., will practice in A the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

Toffice on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. JOHN L. HOLMES,

A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. EDWARD CANTWELL,

A TTORNEY at Law, (Office in Nixon's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1 WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints,
Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Will nediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture
in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
Grone Core GEORGE GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON, TNSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C. SCOTT. KEEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail DEALERS IN SUPERIOR READ by MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. JOHN WALKER, Jr., UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

CENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C. A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business Uzza Mills, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER, CENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer-Commission Mer-Commission Mer-Vances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his per-Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

CENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country

Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn,

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles,

Carroll & Roberts,

P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, O. G. PARSLEY, A. L. PRICE, GILBERT POTTER, O. G. PARSLEY, A. D. A. D. A. D. G. P. R. G. BERT POTTER, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, Wilmington, N. C.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his past experience in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A trial is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to fit, and to be made in a workman-like manner.

May 17, 1849.

36-1y]

S. R. ROBBINS.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire attaination. Washington and Locayette Hotal.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hetal in His connection with the Lakyette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two House me open, under the name and style of the Washington and Layertx Hozer, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

Rock Spring Hetel.

ALFRED ALDERHAN respectfully informs his said friends and customers that he said continues to keep open the Rock Syring Hetel, and selicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849.

New Livery Stables.—Fire_Proof.

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convonient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin. which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF.

name of Dave, and says he belong to R. H. Similar & Rusmington, and says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Rusmington, and says he was head of the passes of the says he was head of the passes of the says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Rusmington, and says he was head of the passes of the says he was head of the passes of the says he was

Dissolution.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of Cashwell & Blossom, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL, JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court.) has reduced the price from Six Dollars to Five Dollars per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gen.

ar Those whose names appear on this List will please or advertised Letters. Gerdes, H Moore, Capt George Gennings, Catharine Moore, Ben George, Rebecca Gilcrist, O A Gillmore, Tolmon McClellan, M McClellan, Marga McMullen, Dan 1 McNeil, Joseph McNorton, Mary Perkins, E L Gore, James Green, Nathan Gray, Hiram 2 Pinkham, Nath'l 3 Powers, John D Pool, J W Gregory, A L Guthrie, C D Hawkins, J W the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for heir Nos.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville. March 23, 1849. Bryan, J L
Bryant, A
Brent, J H 2
Bryant, D M
Bryant& Maitland, 2
Hauris, Hanson
Hall, Thomas P
Harrell, D
Harget, James
Haurahan, W S Potter, Miles
Potter, Miles
Pope, W M 2
Price, George
Reaves, J N
Reimels, Gilbert Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted Burnett, R. Rhodes, C C Rice, Chas A Richardson, Thos Herring, Nancy and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a bargain may be had. Terms easy.

Calvert, Wm H
Canova, Chas 2
Cassell, Penney
Chandler, E G

had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Chandler, E. G. Christain, John Chandler, Chas Clark, E. W. Closs, William Wilmington, N. C.

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,
HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849.

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.
Welmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.
Welmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Closs, William Corson, Connelius Cowh & Taylor, Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to June 14, 1849.

Wollmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Glark, E. W. Closs, William Corson, Connelius Cowh & Taylor, Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to June 14, 1849.

Wollmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Store to Rent.—A desirable Store to let from the 1st Corson, Connelius Cowh & Taylor, Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a country business. It is well know? Cole, Elisha ir 3 venience for conducting a venienc

Supreme Court Reports .- Reduction of Price.

of the Court,) has reduced the price from Six Dollars to Five Dollars per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gendlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, prompty attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law

Fayetteville, March 23, 1849.

dence, and now ready for the average and complied with Doarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleaned, and complied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the dervices of good said faithful severants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give antisfaction to these who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his greets both comfortable and contented. His Tamz will be found been tifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his Haz supplied with the heat of Liquors.

Wilmington N. C. Oct. 12, 18495. passed by any other establishment, and warranted to give en-tire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continua-tion of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing mudataking. undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as loss prices as any other catablishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clecks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. numerous to montion.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849.

NOTICE.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. October 16, 1849.

GEORGE W. DAVIS. NOTICE—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Onslow county, on the 13th inst., a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 160 lbs. Also, a negro man by the name of Dave, and says he belong to R. H. Grant of Wilmington, and says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Russell, of the same same place. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 150 lbs. The owners of said negros are requested to come forward, prove property, pay I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and someortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well

R Salst October, 1849.

Jenkins, David, Jones, James H Jones, Oliver Stuart, Willy 2
Sullivan, F
Swann, Henry
Smith, Jas H
Smith, James G
Smith, W J
Smith, Gorge
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Clayton
Smith, Mary S 2
Smith, Elis'th
Tlernsy, Thomas
Thompson, John F
Thompson, Miss L
Tottam, Rutha
Tod, Ely
Tracy, Lucy P
Turner, R
Watson, Richard
Watson, Eliza
Wagner, Edw'd

Lucas, Amanda J Marshall, John Marshall, John
Marsden, F S
Marsh, Neill
Marsh, E H 2
Marble, Harriet A
Merritt, M F 2
k Meyers, T
Mednel, Emeline
Millis, John C
Mitchel, Sam
Mitchel, H

Mercantile

The mineral process. The mineral process and the public generally, that he imetaken his friends and the public generally, that he imetaken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. Royn-Will, on the South side of Market Street, four doors from the corner of South Water Street, where he is now receiving in extensive ameriment of Greceries, Fhrining Implements, Survivery, St., to which he invites the attention of Came Correctors particularly. Having purchased mostly five case, he is prepared to other industries berroom dealing in h like the property of the street of the st

Vestings; Bed Ticking & Apron Check Cravats and Scarfs; White, red and yellow Flannel; S-4 brown damask do. Rough and Ready Coats; Sack and Overcoats; Irish Linen and Lawns; Contain Plannel; A large supply of Looking glass

Cotton and Russian Diapers; A large supply of Looking glas-Carpeting, a large supply; ses. Plain and plaid black Silks;
Col'd, plaid and striped do.
Plaid Tarton's do.
Cashmere de Casse;
do. de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
Bombazine, l

Cashmere de Casse;
do. de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes Habits & Collars
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacea;
Blue and figured do.
Silk warn do.

Silk warn do.

South Cambrie Handkerchiefs
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslims
Plaid and striped do.
Jaconet and Cambrie;
Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
do. do. Silk do.
do. superfine colored Casl do. do. Silk do. do. superfine colored Cash-

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.

Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849.

isolicit them to derive as the feels confident time and they can get at any other store in time.

Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849.

Fall and Winter Goods.

& D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly Serieving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaocas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid Locks;

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid Locks;

We hope our priends will call and examine our stock before making their purchases, for we are satisfied they will be pleas—with the quality and priess.

We hope our priends will call and examine our stock before making their purchases, for we are satisfied they will be pleas—with the quality and priess.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of 1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt, 3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500 bushels Turk's Island

86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,
26 do. New England Rum,
1 cask Cherry Bounce,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 casks Cogniac Brandy,
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27 barrels Brown Sugar,
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
18,000 lbs. Bason Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220 pieces handsome Prints,
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgss,
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,
With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Fersons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

Mercantile.

GREAT ATTRACTION

winner folding that he was a find the second and folding the first parties of the first parties of find the first parties of first parties o elotha, silk and cotton helich, head helich, Turkey red and blue cotton yers.

Greeortee.

Canal Four, bbls. & half bbls.; Shovels and Spades; Fickled Beef; Howe and Prime Pork; Smoked Tengues; Smoked Salmon; Sardenes; Mittemah, Scrub, Dusting, Tooth, Hair, & Shoe Brushes; Smoked Cerks; Loading Lines; Current, Apple, Quince, and Grape Jeffice; Toursto and Walnut Catsup; Pesper Sauce; Bay Rum; Shoughton's Bitters; Smokers; Shoe Thread; Solders; Pots; Kettles; Tomato and Walnut Catsup; Pepper Sauce; Bay Rum; Stoughton's Bitters; Shot Pouches; Shot Pouches; Molasses' Gate; Pewter; Clive Oil; Essences; chocolate; Sweet do.; Currants; Cloves and Mace; Currants; Cloves and Mace; Currants; Cloves and Mace; Cinnamon and Nutmegs; Pennse and Spades; Manuer Traps; Augers; Faucets; Stats Weights; Slates; Wood and Hand Saws; Weed Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs; do Churras:

chocolate;
Sweet do.;
Citron;
Cloves and Mace;
Cinnamon and Nutmege;
Pepper and Spice;
Race and Ground Ginger;

Cedar and painted Tubs; do. Churns; B. B. Buckets; Cayenne Pepper;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Don
and Java Coffee; Washoards; Rolling Fins Muddlers; Butter Prints Lemon Squeezers; Flour and Sugar Buckets; Sugar Boxes; Nests Measures Soap Bowls; Varnished Keelers; Mahogany Knife Boxes; Coccoa Dipmers; Clothes Pint

Sperm Candles; Adamantine do.; Hull & Son's do., in boxe Cocoa Dippers; Clothes Pin; Coal Seives; Spice Mortars; Blue and figured do.
Silk warp do.
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;
do. woolen net do.
do. Saxony woolen do.
do. Saxony woolen do.
Black Morino do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;
Children's Polka Coats;
Muslin Shirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
1290 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold very chap.
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at reduced prices, will be offered at uncommonly low prices.
He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock,

do. do. Silk do.
do. do. do. Silk do.
do. superfine colored Cashmere do.
do. do. worsted do.
do. black Cashmere do.
do. do. worsted do.
Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. raw do.
Children's worsted Boots;
Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Mussis o'colored do.
Black Silk and worsted Fringe;
Local Seives; Spice Mortars;
Faucets;
Foolaceo of all qualities;
Foolaceo of all qualities;
Foolace of all qualities;
Foolaceo of all Colgates's best brown Soap; Fancets;
Boy's Tops & Wheelbarrows
Tow Wagons; Floor Mats;
Twine and Wire Brooms;
Bread Trays; Barrel Covers;
Whisk Brushes; Straw Cradles and Carriage

Lorillard's Scoten
Lorillard's Scoten
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy Snur;
Sal Soda for washing;
W. W. Vinegar;
Crota do.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Table Knives and Carvers;
Malaga, Port, Madeira and Malmsley Wine,
Bread.
Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemo Biscuit;
Sugar, Boston related

WE hereby inform the inhabitants of New Hanover, Duplin, and the adjoining Counties, that we have just received at our establishment, a new, full, and complete assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, comprising all, and a little more, of the various articles for house-keeping purposes. We are determined to sell our stock at low prices for CASH. Our rule of action is "small profits and quick sales." This, we are confident, will meet the views and elicit the approbation of purchasers. All who wish to buy FUENITURE of good workmanship, at Low PRICES, are requested to give us a call. We are determined to offer all the inducements here which buyers could have presented to them in more Northern markets. Our stock of FURNITURE is partly composed of the following articles:

Splendid mahogany Wardrobes;
Mahogany Centre Tables;
do. Go., with narble top;
do. Sidebeards, do. do.
Double and single Washstands, do. do.
Superb Sofas, latest patterns;
Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
do. French do.

To the various articles in partly composed of the following articles:

Superb Sofas, latest patterns;
Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
do. French do.

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Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
do. French do.

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Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
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Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
do. French do.

To the various articles in partly composed of the following articles:

Superb Sofas, latest patterns;
Mahogany high poet Bedsteads;
do. French do.

To the various and flustle more for Cash. Our rule four the views and black walnut Cottage Bedsteads;
do. French do.

To the various and black walnut Cottage Bedsteads;
To be coived and black cotton Hdkfs.;

Head PURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

stock of FURNITURE is partly composed of the folio articles:
Splendid mahogany Wardrobes;
Mahogany Centre Tables;
do. do. do., with marble top;
do. Sidebeards, do. do.
Double and single Washstands, do. do.
Superb Sofas, latest patterns;
Mahogany high post Bedsteads;
do. French do.
do. and black walnut Cottage Bedsteads;
Stuffed Rockers, mahogany and black walnuts;
Bureaus, all patterns, do. do. do.
Mahogany Centre and Side Tables, a splendid article;
do. do. do. do. marble top;

Bureaus, all patterns, do. do. do. Mahogany Centre and Side Tables, a splendid article; do. do. do. do., marble top; do. do. do. do., marble top; Elegant Looking Glasses, with rich gilding; do. do. do., plain frames; do. do. do., plain frames; do. do. do., for the toilet, with drawers; Ottomans, large and small sise; Mahogany Counting-House Desks; also plain do.; do. frame, hair stuffed Parlor Chairs; do. frame, hair stuffed Parlor Chairs; do. do. do. do. do. do., with spring seats; Black walnut Cottage Chairs, a beautiful article; Maple do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Cane and Rush Seat Chairs; Windsor Chairs; Boston Rockers; Nurse Chairs; Toilet Tables; Washstands; Double and single Cotts; all kinds and patterns of Bedsteads; Maple, oherry, and black walnut Tables; Cradles and Cribs for the babies; Sattees; Willow Wagons; Children's Chairs, all kinds; Towel Racks, &c. &c., too tedious to mention; A large assortment of Mattreesses.

All goods sold, warranted to be as represented. Hotels supplied.

Wilmington, N. C., Oetober 19, 1849.

| The contract of the contract

ar No advertisement, redecting upon juit one, under any circumstances, be admitted.

partment of state

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of State dente on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. John Rommon, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantoneburg.

The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONEY.

Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of James H.

BRENT, a graduate of Randelph Mason College: The location is 18 miles for White control of the state of Randelph Mason College: The location is 18 miles for the state of Randelph Mason College: The location is 18 miles for the state of Randelph Mason College: The location is 18 colleges to the state of Randelph Mason Colleges The location where Board may be obtained at \$6 per month. Terms of the state of the state

Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,... Latin and Greek,... NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trus September 14, 1849.

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.

Terns—24 Lessons at \$15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DeRosser's boarding-house, at the Book Store, or at S. & D. Teller's Store. August 10, 1849.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence November 11th, and continue till April 15th, 1850. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

Nov. 2, 1849. 8-3t] ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

MR. J. WORD returns his thanks to the citizens of Wil-mington for a rendition of past favors, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open a School some time in November. [Nov. 2, 1849. 8-tf

will open, about the 15th of November next, at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Peirson & Krill, on the North side of Market, between Front and Second streets, a complete and select assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, the details of which will hereafter more fully appear in another adrertisement.

He solicits the patronage of Physicians and the public generally, and invites a call from them as well as from Country Physicians and others who may require articles in his line.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 49.—[7-1m] C. DuPRE.

NEW STORE. V. KELLY, of the late firm of Kelly & McCalkes,
L. begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cullery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.

[Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Calicoes: Sattinetts: Locks: Hoese

Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks: Hoes; Dry Goods.

Calicoes; Sattinetts;
Cassimeres; Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;
Red and white Flannels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;
Linseys; Kerseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings
and Sheetings;
Blankets; Cambrics;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;
Jaconet and cross barred MusBleached and brown Drill; Ilin; Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives:

N. E. Rum;
Cognise Brandy;
Malaga, Port, Madeirs, and
Malmeley Wines.

Bread.

Milk and Lem Tobacco of all qualities;
Powder and Shot;
Indigo and fig Blue;
Spanish Brown;
Brimstone and Sulphur;
Camphor and Saltpetre;
Alum;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, as
Lorillard's Scotch Snuff:

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1849.

Our New Dress. We would call the attention of our readers to the new dres in which the "Journal" this week, makes its appearance We feel confident that for the beauty and neatness of its type graphical execution, it will compare favourably with any paper in the Southern country. It has been our aim to produce the "JOURNAL" in a manner calculated to reflect credit upon the press of the first town in the State, and it shall be our constant effort to render it in every respect, worthy of the support and confidence not only of the Democratic party, but of the community at large. We rely upon the public spirit and enlightened self-interest of that community, to repay us for our outlay by increased patronage, both in subscription and

the conclusion of the present volume, but a large and unprecedented increase of our advertising business has induced us at this time, to incur the heavy expense incident to the change we have made, in order to enable us to accommodate our advertising friends, and at the same time, furnish our subscribers with a much greater amount of reading matter than our previous arrangements would admit. It will be found, upon examination, that while our advertisements are the quantity of reading matter is almost double that of the preceding number.

We have a word to say to advertisers in regard to the peri ods of our issue. The propriety of publishing a daily, triweekly, or semi-weekly, has been frequently suggested to us, and was taken into serious consideration before ordering our new materials. After carefully weighing the whole matter, we have concluded that the present position of affairs would not warrant such an undertaking, and that, even for the purpose of advertising, a weekly paper offers much the best me dium. Our conclusion is based upon the following reasons: Owing to the sparseness of our population, a good many postoffices in the country have but one mail in the week, and scarcely any except on the line of the Rail Road, have more than two. Besides, the great majority of subscribers in the country reside at a greater or less distance from their several post-offices, and very few of them can conveniently send to the office more than once a week. Of our present list, composed of as good men and true, as any list in the State, we very much question whether one-fifth, out of the town of Wilmington. would find it convenient to take a paper published more frequently than ours now is. Of one thing, however, our friends may rest assured: at the very earliest moment that we deem such movement either prudent or necessary, we will commence the publication of a daily, or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate. Were the Manchester Rail Road through now, we would commence its publication to-morrow. In the meantime, we would remind those in business who are desirous of extending a knowledge of that business to the reople out of Wilmington, that, both from our more extended circulation and from the facts we have mentioned, the JOURNAL furnishes by far the best medium through which to reach those people. Of course those who do no want the people of the country to trade with them, will not advertise.

During the last few months, we have noticed with pleasure many indications of a design to improve the appearance of the North Carolina press, and for what has been done, we cheer fully give due credit; but we must also claim some credit for ourselves. Without having made any promises, or issued any prospectuses, claiming increased support in advance, we have ed in other works. produced a paper, which, without vanity, we may safely say, s one of the neatest, if not the very neatest, in the State. The subscribers of the "JOURNAL" may rest certain that it will never be behind any of its cotemporaries. What others only promise, we are content to perform without promising and would far rather that our acts should surpass our words, than that our words should not be borne out by our perform-

Now is the time to Subscribe.

Within four weeks from the present date, Congress will assemble, and the public attention will be drawn to its proceedings with an interest seldom equalled. The President's Message, the Reports of the Heads of Departments, and the action of the different houses upon them, will be eagerly sought after. In a week or two, all the States will have held their elections, and we shall be able to publish a complete list of the members, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, with their various politics,—a reference to which list will be absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the proceedings. In publishing the Congressional summary, it will be our object to lay before our readers a short and well digested synopsis; not, as is too frequently the case, a long array of confused reports, from which it is almost impossible to extract the meaning.

But even the time to Subscribe.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

Within four weeks from the present date, Congress will assented office-holders for the purpose of embarrasing the operations of government. It is asserted that the great body of the people are perfectly will be continued. Last Wednesday we got out of the cars them movements of his cabinet. Let us take a slight glance at the facts, and will the movements of his cabinet. Let us take a slight glance at the facts, and see how far they bear out these sweeping insimuations:

It is now some eight months since General Taylor took his seat in the Presidential chair, and called around him his present constitutional advisers; and detained the mail and passengers a day at Petersburgh. The stock his seat in the President that the movements of the facts, and detained the mail and passengers a day at Petersburgh. The stock his seat in the President and sucre middle to have been repaired before the country that no better and sucre means of conveyance by land or sistence of the country that no better and sucre many to the Cars the meaning. The stock his s But even apart from the interest attached to the movements liarly interesting:-the threatened war in Europe-the proposed appearation of Cuba and Canada—the progress of events in California-and though last, not least, the local news of our own State, promise to occupy the public mind and give employment to the pen of the journalist. Besides, the long winter evenings are approaching, when some good family paper is indispensable to every farmer; and we feel certain that the amusement and instruction to be derived from the articles which our extended limits will enable us to insert under the miscellaneous and agricultural departments, would alone be worth the whole price of the subscription.

We repeat, now is the time to subscribe. Will not our friends call the attention of their neighbors to this matter The better support we get, the better paper we can publish and if we only meet with proper encouragement now, we do not know what more we may yet do.

Our Advertising Columns. We invite the attention of advertisers to the new arrange

ment of that department of our paper, by which each business is placed under its appropriate head, and properly indicated at the top of the column. We have no doubt that this will be found mutually agreeable and advantageous, both to those who may wish to give notice of their business through the columns of the Journal, and of those who may seek information upon that subject through the same medium. Messrs. James Conner & Son, New-York.

Any person who has ever dealt with Type Founders, will appreciate the feelings with which we return our sincere acknowledgments to these gentlemen for the very prompt and careful manner in which they complied with our order for the new type in which our paper is set. The types arrived here within a day of the very earliest date mentioned in our letter; and, indeed, almost before we expected them ;-and what is still better, precisely as ordered, and every thing as it should be. and no missing sorts. We have never seen an order better filled, nor one with which we were more pleased. Acknowledgments.

We must not forget to return our thanks to such of our friends among the Typographical Fraternity as were so kind as to lend us a helping hand in getting out our paper of this week. Having had to re-set every type, from the head to the last word of agricultural news, an immense amount of labor was required, but the persevering industry of our regular hands, to whom the highest credit is due, together with the obliging assistance we have mentioned, enabled us to overcome all difficulties. Our brethren of the Press will appreci ate those difficulties when we inform them, that on this day week the whole of the materials were still affoat. An Apology.

We really feel called upon to say a word in our own excuse. on account of the very miserable paper which we have been forced to use this week. Some weeks since, we sent an order to New York for our regular supply of paper, such as we have been using, but learn that the mill from which it is obtained was not then making that description of paper. In the meantime, our paper merchant has sent us a small quantity for a temporary use, until we can receive our regular supply, which will be in a few weeks.

THE WILMINGTON AURORA.-The first number of the Aurora, a new semi-weekly paper, published and edited by HENRY I. Toole, Esq., made its appearance on Friday, the 2d inst. Its editorial articles fully sustain the reputation of the editor as an able writer, and its mechanical execution, due allowance being made for the difficulties inseparable from a new paper, is very creditable. Terms \$4 per annum.

THE PORTSMOUTH, VA., PILOT. - We hope our friends of the Pilot. will excuse us for not having sooner noticed their very valuable daily, which we gladly welcome to our exchange list. In fact, we must ac- to \$1.43 = \$110 43. knowledge that for the last week or two we have thought more of our own paper than of anything else.

FITZ HENRY WARREN.—The Springfield (Mass.) Post says that FITZ HENRY WARREN, second Assistant Postmaster General, was arrested at that place on the 30th ult., upon a charge of debt, but released on bail to appear on 20th instant. Springfield is the place from which WARREN sloped one moonlight night, after his failure in the boot and shoe line.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- We need hardly remind our accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature. trains -- was the result of sheer negligence.

The Prospects of Wilmington. from South Carolina. In the first place, the Manthis will be the natural and most convenient market. In connection with this Road, a branch will unquestionably be made to Cheraw, S. C., or Wadesboro'. Anson county, which will connect with the Manches ter Road in the neighborhood of the Pee Dee River. and bring the cotton of Anson, Richmond, and several other of the richest cotton counties in this State; and, in general, the products of the Pee Dee country, bring us down the products of the interior of Wake. Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, and, in fact, of all the most fertile agricultural counties in the central and western portion of the State, and afford inreased facilities for those in our own section. And though last, not least, by means of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, we will have a direct communication, by water, with Moore, Chatham, and Randolph, receiving their teeming tribute, and sending back in exchange such things as they may need.

and week 14

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.—The annual meeting of Stockholders in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, convened at the Masonic Hall, in this town, on yesterday forenoon. The meeting was orther business was done.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that the Comnittee appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of this town to solicit subscriptions to this work, reported to an adjourned meeting, held on Wednesday vening last, that 189 shares, equivalent to \$18,900. of stock had been subscribed. It is believed that the subscription will reach \$25,000 or \$30,000; as large an amount as could possibly be expected from Wilmington, under the circumstances, pressed as her people just now are, and deeply as they are interest-

Libelling the People. It is part of the tactics of the Taylor press to represent the opposition which the blundering policy and shameful pledge-breaking of the present dynasty has awakened, as the mere ebullition of partizan spleen. or as a preconcerted movement among political edi-

Was it mere politicians, or was it the people, who recolutionized Pennsylvania, working a change of twenty-three or twenty-four thousand in the popular vote? What influence annihilated Taylorism in Virginia, leaving but half a Whig in her whole Congressional delegation-swept over Tennessee-carried Georgia by over three thousand votes—gained largely in Mavland.Connecticut, Indiana-in every place-North or South, where an election has been held; and that now-spite of all the piteous appeals of TRUMAN SMITH & Co., of wooden nutmeg celebrity, has placed the administration in a congressional minority, in the first year of its existence—the very first Congress it has met. "The sober second thought" of the people alone could have effected this; and yet, it is this "sober second thought"-this deliberate verdict of the people, that is denounced as unprincipled opposition. It is the people who are stigmatized as reckless demagogues or political tricksters. Thus it is that federalism regards the common people—the masses,—thus it is, that it bows to the popular will.

Exchange with England.

Most people, at all acquainted with the matter are aware, that in quoting the rates of sterling exchange, that is, the price of bills upon England, 9 per cent, nominal premium is considered par, but very few, we believe, exactly understand how this is, por how it comes that English funds always seem to be at so high a premium. Indeed, there are few subjects about which so little is known, and so many fallacies exist as that of exchanges. As an instance of this, we may remark that during the last presidential canvass, we have heard it contended, as an argument against the Tariff of '46, that under its operation, the balance of trade with England was so much against us, that bills upon that country commanded 8 per cent premium; when in fact the very reverse was the case, 8 per cent being below par.

The following article which we find in V. B. Pal-MER's Almanac, explains the whole matter in a few words, and we copy it entire, both as a matter of information and for reference.

EXCHANGE.—This is a mode by which the debts of persons living at a distance from their creditors are liquidated without the transmission of money. A foreign bill of exchange is an order addressed to a person residing abroad, directing him o pay a determinate sum of money to the person in whose faor it is drawn, or to his order. Bills of exchange on Europe and silver, either of which may be paid by the debtor. In England silver is not a legal tender for more than £1 10s. and When a silver dollar is worth 4s. 2d. in London, a merchant sovereigns, to London, paying freight and insurance, and

selling bills of exchange, the sovereign is reckoned at only \$4 44 4-9. Difference 40 1-18 cents, which, on \$4 44 4-9, is equal to 9.0125 (say 9 per cent...) being the par for a bill at 60 days. And to this par the interest for these 60 days, and ly killed, another so severely scalded that he died in

insurance, freight, loss of interest during voyage, &c. = 11 per ct. or \$1 50, which, added to \$109, the par, makes \$110 50. It follows, that bullion can be exported profitably from the U. S. when the exchage rises beyond 9 per cent., as the interest payable on a bill, and the expenses of a specie remittance, at 9 prem, are nearly equal. Exchange is in favor of England when the premium is higher than 9; against her when under 9.

from the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 3d instant, that moat in their neighbor's. a most distressing accident occurred the day before fellow-citizens that Thursday next, the 15th instant, on the Columbia Railroad, by which 3 persons lost in California, is worth over two millions of dollars. will be the day set apart by Gov. Manly as a day of their lives, and some 12 freight cars were completely and as he owns large tracts of land, and many lots Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, in demolished. The accident a collision between two in San Francisco, he will probably be worth much

A slight glance at the works now is progress, or contemplation, either having their terminus at this with each other than a daily or weekly paper of the press, our own included, in reference in a "potition of the manufactures of candles, wax in contemplation, either having their terminus at this place, or directly calculated to bring produce to this market, will convince any one that energy alone is wanting to elevate Wilmington into the rank of one of the most thriving and important seaports in the Union. Five years time, it is believed, will connect this place with almost every point in the State, and enable us to derive an important accession of trade of the manufacture of each of the press, our own included, in reference few years back; and in no branch of enterprise is the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the two supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the two this supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the Russian Linguishers, and the two this supposed outrage upon M. Bedisco, late Russian Linguishers, and the Ru chester Road will open to us the trade of our own desirable, we find short and spicy articles, relating town, D. C., took the most prompt measures to have plimenting them on the protective policy they have counties on the South Carolina line, and of some of the facts intended to be related, or presenting the the richest cotton districts in that State, to which reasons intended to be presented, in as few words as

newspaper article of over a column, and, unless with foundation. The Washington correspondent of the newspaper article of over a column, and, unless with continuous and the column, and the column and the c pensed with as ridiculous and unnecessary. To con- 2, says: "I was surprised to learn, yesterday, that supplies himself at his shop, and a branch of native industry, dense every matter into a nutshell, and thus be en- the horrible story of his banishment to Siberia, as of which the ramifications are innumerable, is immediately abled to have room for all, seems to be the constant published in the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, was not struck with the most serious and perfect stagnation. aim; and to such a point has this system been carried, intended as a hoax, but was actually derived from presented in an incomparably handsomer style than formerly, a large proportion of which will undoubtedly find its way here. On the other hand, the Central Road will one well conducted paper of the present day will publish ten times the actual amount of news that a paper of twenty years ago would have done. The spirit of the Department receives a great deal of European condensation extends even to the mechanical depart- gossip from its verdant representatives at other ment, where every thing is made as compact as pos- courts."

Another feature of the newspaper business is, that at each successive step in advance, the number of different papers actually grows less. There are fewer daily papers published in New York than there was ten years ago, and we believe that the number of papers in North Carolina is also less. This arises from the fact that a respectable patronage is absolutely necessary to defray the expense incident to a properly conducted journal, and that only a limited number of papers can receive that patronage. A list ganized by calling Col. L. H. B. WHITAKER, of Hali- of 2,000 will support one paper respectably, whereax county, to the Chair, and appointing James GRIS- as, the same number of subscribers divided among WOLD, Esq., of Goldsboro', and HENRY NUTT, Esq., of three papers, will not enable any of the three to live: Wilmington, Secretaries. We understand that, upon or if they continue to exist, it is without spirit or use a call being made, it was found that a majority of fulness. As the facilities of communication are mul the Stock was not represented, consequently no fur- tiplied between the different portions of our State, we believe that the number of different papers will be less, and the character of the remainder much higher than at present, from having a larger scope and bet-

Abuse of our Rail Road Line.

We had determined to allude to some of the slanders upon our Railroad line, which we find going the rounds of the press, having their origin generally in and can't get rid of him. In short, he don't pay exthe Georgia papers. But as we find that one of our penses. town cotemporaries has anticipated us in this matter. we content ourselves with cutting the following article from Tuesday's Commercial, to every word of the people, "be them Whigs or be them Democrats," which we say amen:

THE CROAKERS AGAIN. - Among the many efforts to magnify the errors or accidents which occur in the management of every Railroad in the Union, none are found to transcend the recklessness and pertinacity with which the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and the Boats of the Line, are assailed. The Augusta Chronicle seems emulous to outstrip its cotemporary raducers in the following, which appears in that paper:

We do not believe the English language contains, in the representations than the above. When men confine their complaints within the range of probability, they may hope to do ?

be credited. But the above attempts to "prove too much," and, therefore, proves nothing. "Old dirty steamboats" and "pushing the cars," is con ing it pretty strong over the credulity of the public. The fact is, those who rail at our line have other interests to serve, and choose to resort to libels to promote their designs. Honor and Western States, as follows:

truth will not answer their purposes. The people of Augusta and Columbia remonstrated with Col. Gadsden, because he did not start earlier, as our Boats always arrive before 10 o'clock, A. M. And yet the Augusta Editors berate our line, while the Charleston Courier commends its punctuality. The fact is, the Southern mail is very often detained 24 hours in Charleston.

The New Orleans Picayune and the Daily Advertiser, have both published an account of the departure of the Cars from Charleston at 10 A. M.; thus affording ground for complaint where none legitimately exists.

As to pushing the Cars along the Road, such a thing might happen on any Road, through misadventure, and no wellneaning person would censure in such a case. But we are as sured that it did not happen as stated by the Augusta Editors. It would be a little strange if such a thing were to take place and no one here know anything of the matter.

If the Augusta people are so anxious for a "through Railroad" from New York to New Orleans, they may learn that the books for subscription to the stock of the Wilmington and see an evidence of their sincerity by noting the amount they subscribe to that project. The Wilmington and Weldon Road is in progress of being re-laid with Iron of the best sort, and the connexion will answer all the purposes required by them. So there is no necessity for any new undertaking. Be sides, when the Manchester Road is completed, the "dirty" Boats will be dispensed with, and the garments of the Augus a nobility no longer soiled by these vulgar things.

The facts of the case are, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have done more than any other Company n the Union to facilitate travel and minister to the comfort of the traveller, in proportion to their means and the patronage they receive. That much more has not been done, is, in part, owing to vile and unprincipled croakers, like these unler consideration, whose hostility arises from selfish and mercenary motives-who would destroy this line to build up others—and who, so far from instituting a manly opposition or cherishing an honorable enterprise, resort to petty devices and essential ingredient in the composition of their hostility.

If our Augusta friends would only look at home they might find some such little items as the follow-

ing: RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT-LOSS OF LIFE. - About dusk Saturday evening, the "Picayune" with the passenare commonly drawn at 60 days, with 3 days of grace. The ger car for Belair attached, came in collision with a currency of England is gold—that of the United States gold wood train on the Georgia Rail Road, just four miles from the city. When they discovered each other an effort was made by the Engineers to avoid a collision whoever has to pay a debt there, must send as much silver as not succeed, and we regret to say, that a woman but as the wood train was on a down grade, they did will bring, in the market, money enough in gold to pay it.— named Smith, living some ten or twelve miles from the city, who in the fright jumped out, was run over in New York must either send 480 silver dollars, or 100 gold and instantly killed. The other passengers who relosing 20 days' interest, or buy a bill on London, if more to his advantage.

A newly coined sovereign is worth \$4.84. In buying and mained in the car were uninjured. The Picayune

60 days. And to this par the interest for these 60 days, and of for other 20 of the voyage, &c. at 6 per cent. = \$109, added to \$1.43 = \$110 43.

On the other hand, there is the cost of shipping bullion, of insurance, freight, loss of interest during voyage, &c. = 11.

We are informed there was a defect in the iron of the boiler. The passengers were brought down by the steamer Metcalf.—Savannah Georgian, Nap. 3.

So it would seem that Rail Road accidents occur even in the neighborhood of Augusta, and Steamhoute blow up and kill people on the Savannah river. Perhans it would be as well for these croakers to plack RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND Loss or LIFE.-We learn the beam out of their own eye, before they spy the

COL. STEVENSON, of the N. Y. Regiment, at pr more in a few years.

it contradicted. She has not published any card, so far pursued, it calls attention to their own case, as however, as has been stated. It would seem, that follows: although the whole story is destitute of a shad. We experience, gentlemen, the most intolerable competition It is very seldom, indeed, that we meet with a ow of truth, it cannot be said to be without some from a foreign rival, placed in a position so infinitely superior ter, or other diplomatic agent, at St. Petersburg, and

Thus it is that this sapient administration manages its affairs, and its crude correspondence becomes newspaper property, to the injury of the public business and the misleading of the public mind.

KEEPING AN ELEPHANT.—The London Punch tells an Elephant story in this wise: "Once upon a time there was a gentleman who won

phant in a raffle. It was a very fine elephant, and very chean at the price th centleman paid for his chance. But the gentlemen had no place to put it in.

Nobody would take it off his hands. He couldn't afford to feed it. He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose in the Street He was too humane to let it starve.

He was afraid to shoot it. In short, he was in a perplexity very natural for a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of umanity, and-an elephant,"

The French won their elephant when they go upon any terms. The Whigs won their elephant when they elected General TAYLOR. They got him very cheap, for they had nothing to lose; but since they have got him, they are as badly off as the man with the elephant. They can't afford to keep him,

When they got him, they gave him seven keepers, in the shape of a cabinet. But some how or other, don't like the keepers. So that move won't pay.

Occasionally, the keepers take out their charge to show him to the people, but as a general thing, the people have "seen the elephant," and so the exhibition don't pay-as proven by the result of the late elections in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where the Whice got routed "horse, foot, and dragoons," immediately after General TAYLOR's visit to these States. The exhibition paid worse than anything else. What are they to do? In the short time General TAYLOR has been President. Taylorism has been scattered to the four winds, and "the half has not been told."-They can't get rid of him. Nobody will take him off their hands. Neither the Democrats nor any body else will have him. All the independent men who have got them, and must do as best they can. They are in a perplexity very natural to a party with no but one-half a motive: in our case you have a motive entire.

The financial article of the Democratic Review for October, estimates the consumption of Cotton for the years 1848 and 1849, in the annexed Southern and

•	
1849.	1848.
North Carolinabales, 20,000	15,000
South Carolina	6,000
Georgia	6,000
Alabama 7,700	5,000
Tennessee	5,000
Kentucky 5,000	5,000
Ohio, 9,000	12,500
Pittsburgh, Wheeling, &c	12,500
Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, &c 9,000	7,000

Total, to Sept. 1.....bales, 110,000 74,000 This exhibits the gratifying fact that while the Northern consumption of Cotton has fallen off some 13.000 bales during the year, the increase of consumption South and West of Virginia has been 36,-000 bales. We are also pleased to notice that, as a Southern manufacturing State, North Carolina stands only second to Georgia, which exceeds her by a mere-Manchester Road are open, and the world would be glad to ly nominal amount. It is also a subject of just pride that these manufactures are not hot-house plants fostered into life by any system of protective duties but the result of honest enterprise, which works for a living, and would be ashamed to come like a beggar, asking that others should be taxed to give it a pauper support It is a fact that fully one-half of this business has sprung into existence since the year

1846. GO IT DARKIES.—A meeting of the colored voters of the City of New York-for be it understood, there are about 20,000 colored voters in that State-was held at PUTMAN's Hall, on the 2d inst. The object seemed to be to assert their right to hold offices as well as the whites, and in fact they seened to consider themselves a good deal better than white folks. mean contrivances, and show that truth is by no means an One colored gemman said :- "Some say that every white man is dishonest. Now I don't think that this is exactly the case. The majority of them are disnonest, and of all the parties, but an honest man may be found here and there among the whites."-Now, isn't this complimentary. White folks can now hold up their heads, for we have colored authority operation, in cases where slaves are the offending parfor saying, that an honest man may be found here and there among them.

The Sultan of Turkey.

The manly stand taken by the Sultan in resisting the Russian demand for the Hungarian refugees, has given a fresh interest to everything connected with him. We find the following description of his per sonal appearance in Lieut. Lynch's account of his expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea:

"He is a man young in years, but evidently of im-"He is a man young in years, but evidently of impaired and delicate constitution. His wearied and spiritless air was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. My feelings saddened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montesuma.—Evidently, like a Northern clime, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped at once from known two seasons only, and had leaped at once from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I had ever looked upon; his voice almost the most melodious I had ever heard; his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affective. ness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother especially, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indescribably sad expression of his countenance, which is thought to indicate an early death. A presentiment of the kind, mingled perhaps with aboding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Damocles, this descendant of the Caliphs sits beneath a suspended fate. Through him, the souls of the mighty monarchs who have gone before, seem to brood over the impending fate of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Cacanans to the Indian Ocean."

Richmond, Va., calling at Norfolk and Petersburg. In a few years we have no doubt that our whole coast will be traversed] by steamers, and freight 'carried with as much rapidity and certainty as it is now upon any land route.

STEAMER ANIDAS.—This beautiful little steamer on a sturday last, gallantly towing four flat boats, laden with goods, willmot previse was deep ditch between hear of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Cacanans to the Indian Ocean."

and the same of candles, wax

tional market at a price that is actually a fiction. Immedi-

This rival, who is no other than the Sun, keeps up such a stant opposition to our interests, that we are led to suspect that he is encouraged by perfidious Albion, inasmuch as he exhibits towards that haughty island a foggy consideration, which he altogether refuses to us!

We request, honorable gentlemen, that you will be pleased to make a law ordering the closing of all windows, shutters, blinds, curtains, bull's-eyes, and of all openings, holes, cracks, creaks, by and through which the Sun is in the habit of penetrating, to the prejudice of those valuable manufactures with which we have favored the country, and which you cannot abandon to so unequal a struggle without the grossest ingrati-

We trust, honorable gentlemen, that you will not take our demand for a satire, and that at least you will not reject our peror Nicholas. The general belief, however, among petition without hearing the reasons we have to advance in its | well informed circles in London and Paris, is that

In the first place, honorable gentlemen, if you close as much as possible all access to natural light, and if you by this means create a demand for the artificial agent we have to supply, is there a single manufacturer in the country that will not be

If there is a greater consumption of grease, more bullocks and sheep will be called for, and, as a consequence, there will be an increase of meadows for pasture, of meat, and of wool. of leather, and above all of manure, the very foundation of agricultural wealth

If there is a greater consumption of oil there must be as increase of clive and linseed; and thus these rich and powerful plants will come appropos to profit by the fertility that the possession of Rome, and now they can't get rid of it raising of so many cattle will certainly communicate to the

Our heath lands will be covered with trees of a resinous nature; numerous swams of bees will collect upon our mountains those perfumed treasures which at present evaporate without use, like the flowers from which they are sent forth. Thus there is not a branch of agriculture which will not be benefitted and increased.

It is just the same with our navigation. Thousands of vessels will go a fishing for whales, and in a short time we will have a marine capable of supporting the bonor of France and of sympathising with the patriotic sensibility of the undersigned, dealers in candles and rush-lights.

There is no one, in short, from the poor lamp-lighter at the top of his ladder, to the melancholy miner at the bottom of his black pit, who will not experience an increase of income and comfort. There is not a Frenchman, from the wealthy capitalist of Paris to the most needy vender of matches, who has not an interest in the success of our humble petition.

If you confer on us the monopoly of furnishing light during the day, we shall begin by bringing large quantities of grease, of coal, of oil, of rosin, of spirits of wine, of iron, of bronze of crystal, all to the encouragement of native industry; and in the end ourselves, and those from whom we purchase, becoming rich, will consume a great deal more than at present; and thus increase and enrich every branch of national labor. Do you venture to assert that the light of the sun is a gra tuitous gift, and that to reject such a gift would be to reject wealth itself, under the pretext of encouraging the means of

acquiring it? Take care that you do not carry destruction into the heart of your whole system of policy. Remember were fooled into his support, have left, or are about that hitherto you have always rejected the produce of other leaving him. The Federal party is totally unable to countries because it assimilated to a gratuitous gift, and that support a President, or an administration. Yet they the nearer it approached to this gratuitous standard—that is the cheaper it was-the stronger has been your dislike. In vielding to the demands of other monopolists, you had

than those of our neighbors, would be to reverse the order of justice. More multiplied by more, counts less! This would Generals who had laid down their arms at the close be your principle! In other words, it would be to heap absurdity on absurdity.

Does not this exhibit in its true light the ridiculous folly of the Tariff doctrines which would prohibit foreign articles of use or luxury in proportion to their cheapness,-in proportion as they assimilate more or less, to the nature of a free gift ? For, in fact, what is the difference between getting an article which, under a system of restriction, would cost \$10 for \$5, and an actual free gift of the \$5 difference in price. None, that we can see. Or, again, what is the difference, in principle, between excluding the light of the sun, because it is afforded for nothing, and excluding British goods, on the plea that they are afforded for almost nothing. The absurdity only differs in degree. Where natural advantages are equal, it is our own fault if we stand in need of protection, where they are not equal, it would be as of the Cardinals and M. de Connelles—the Frenchgreat folly to war against nature, as it would be to exclude the sun.

We think no one will have the hardihood to say that our natural advantages are not equal to those of the conduct of the Cardinal, and threw him over-

any other people. The Case of Attempted Abduction.

The trial in this case, before our last Superior Court, resulted in the acquittal of the negroes implicated, chiefly for want of sufficient proof to sustain the charge.

We do not wish to say anything reflecting upon

the verdict, which was, unquestionably, in accordance with the evidence submitted to the jury, yet we have ports in India, for London, at £3 per ton. We believe no earthly doubt-nor do we believe has any one else this to be but the commencement of a most extensive in this community—that the abduction of one or more and lucrative business, of which our ship-owners negroes was contemplated, and preparations made to would have been deprived, had it not been for the that effect, although evidence was wanting to convict the parties accused. This state of things is to be regretted, as it is calculated to lead to renewed attempts; by the hope of impunity which it will give to trymen will make it profitable.—Wash. Union. those who may be disposed to offend in a similar We have heard objections urged against the law

on this subject, upon the ground that the repugnance of the community to inflict the extreme penalty which it demands, is calculated in some measure to defeat its ties. Might not some modification of the law in this particular, be desirable.

We think that the plan suggested by a correspon dent of the Journal a few weeks since, viz: the employment of white instead of colored Stevedores, affords the best chance for putting a stop to an evil which is getting to be intolerable. We merely offer this as a suggestion to others who are better acquaint

ed with the subject. NEW LINES OF STEAMERS .- We notice in the Philadelphia papers, an advertisement giving notice that books are now open for the purpose of receiving subscribers for a line of first class steamers to run between that City and Liverpool. The papers speak confidently of the success of the project, and seem to entertain no doubt of its accomp ent. We also notice that the propeller Albany, has been placed as the pioneer of a new line between Philadelphia and

The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on Monday, the 5th instant. She brings one hundred passengers, and one week's later intelligence than that brought by the Europa:

Among some 150 passengers in England for steam.

Washington, advertised to sail from Southampton simultaneously with the Hibernia, we notice the names of the Hon. Richard Rush, late American Min hames of the Hon. Alchard Aush, late American Min-ister to France, and family; Hon. R. M. Saunders, late Minister to Spain, and family; W. H. Styles, Esq., late Charge des Affaires to Austria, and Rob. ert Fleniken, Esq., late Charge des Affaires to Den.

Nothing important has transpired in England since

The anti-rent conspirators in Ireland are extending throughout all parts of the island. The local ournals are filled with accounts of the abduction of the crops. There is no doubt that in the southern and part of the northern provinces there is a general determination on the part of the peasantry to defraud the landlords of rent to such an extent as would seem calculated to consummate the union of the country. Thus, with the fearful effect of the potato blight

fever, cholera and other diseases, by which Ireland has been desolated, seem likely to be far exceeded by the calamitous results of the moral pestilence that is spreding throughout the land. A conflict, attended with fatal results, took place

on the 13th, at Kitterby, in King's county, where three policemen were killed and several others seriously injured.

There is no late news from this important quarter of the world, in the European Times, the only paper that has come to hand, and of course we have got no selution of the difficulty between the Sultan and Em-Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England.

There is a rumor from Paris that in consequenc of

the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Czar, he would gladly throw the support of the nation in behalf of Turkey. A correspondent, writing from Belgrade on the 1st

instant, states that the Hungarian refuges were still at Widden, ready to set out for the destination they may receive. They were divided into three camps, Itallian, a Hungarian, and Polish one. Each camp is under the order of a Colonel, and each man receives daily rations according to his grade, like British troops

Prince Alexander, of Servia, had behaved very well towards the refugees, allowing them free passage through his territory, and abundance of provisions. Bem, Dembinski, and several others, have not ony embraced Ismailism, but have entered the Turksh army. The Porte is said to have appointed the sle of Candia as the residence of the Magyars. France.

The deliberations of the National Assembly were almost entirely devoted, on the 12th and 13th, to the deliberations of the Roman question. The report was decidedly conservative, and at variance with the expressed views of the President's letter to M. Thiers. . Thiers, in his speech, arrived at the conclusion that liberal institutions are compatible with the Pope's independence as a temporal Sovereign; that the independence and liberty of the people are at issue. He was of opinion that the latter ought to give way. It is not believee that his views will be responded to by the French people. At a subsequent Ministerial Council, it was decided that the Government would follow exclusively the policy laid down in the President's letter on Roman affairs

The high Court of Justice at Varseilles commenced its session on the 12th, and are at present engaged in the trial of persons who were engaged in the affair of the 13th July, during which several disreputable occurrences took place.

On the 16th an aid de camp arrived at Paris from the Emperor of Russia, charged with special message to the President of the Republic

The treaty between Austria and Prussia, signed at Vienna on the 10th ultimo, provides that Austria and russia assume the administration of the central power of the German confederation, in the name of ll the Governments of the Confederation, until the 1st of May next year.

Gen. Haynan, in his administration of military authority, loses no opportunity to preserve the bloody character belonging to him. He has murdered, under the guise of a court martial, thirteen Hungarian of the war. Count Batheny, Prime Minister of Hungary, has

also been shot. He had been sentenced to be hung, but having cut his throat with a dagger sent to him y his wife, it was impossible to strangle him, and he ell pierced by bullets from the Austrian soldiers. Several hundred Hungarian officers, furnished with passports from Comorn, have passed through Berlin, on their way to the West. Some were going to America, and Klapka said to be among them, who have formed the resolution of crossing the Atlantic, in

company with several hundred others. Hungary is to be divided into ten districts, each to have its own legislature, and to be chosen by a majority of the votes of the population.

Accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about, but when, is still the subject of conjecture.

There has been a misunderstanding between one man being offended at a letter received from the ecclesiastic, complaining of the number of traitors tol-

The brave Garribaldi has left the Island of Santa Madalima for Gibralter, whence he will sail for London, and ultimately for America.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- It is stated in the northern papers that our merchants are already preparing to avail themselves of the benefits which they expect to derive from the repeal of the British navigation laws. We understand that several vessels have been chartered in New York to load at Calcutta and other For the Journal

North Carolina Railroad Meeting. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7th, 1849. The adjourned meeting convened this evening, acording to appointment, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock, Gen. ALEX. McRag in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to colicit subscriptions in the town, reported the exisence of a fostering and encouraging spirit among our citizens, and \$18,900 as the amount already sub-

On motion of Dr. FRED. J. HILL, the report was accepted, and farther time granted the Committee to complete their work. WM. S. Ashe, Esq., then being called upon, re-

sponded in an able and elequent speech, and was folowed by Dr. HILL, G. R. FRENCH, and others. On motion of O. G. PARSLEY, the meeting then ad-ALEX. McRAE. Chairman. ourned.

THOS. LORING, | Secretaries. ELI W. HALL

ANNEXATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—A letter from t. John's, N. B., to the Montreal Courier, says that there is a greater feeling in favor of annexation to the United States in that province than in Canada. All that is required to bring the feeling into notice is a leading man to take a bold stand. The St. John press, however, does not appear to have taken any stand on the annexation ques

COL. BENTON AND THE LEGISLATIVE INSURRECTIONS. At a meeting of the Democrats of St. Louis, on the 18th inst., resolutions strongly censuring his disregard of the instructions of the Legislature were passed, and his course favorable to the principle of the Wilmot proviso was pronounced a high wall and a deep ditch between him and the Democracy of Missouries.

Mel. AMAM SPENCE of Oxford, N. C., com adolds by shooting himself, a few days since.

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The Duel between Decatur and Barron.

If From Kennedy's Life of Wirt, we take the following letter to Judge Carr upon the ill-omened duel between Decatur and Barron, in which a gallant patriot threw away his life:

Washington, April 2, 1820.

I thank you, my dear friend, for your short letter, which I would have sooner answered but for causes beyond my control. Instead of attempting to give you an account of the quarrel between our lamented Decatur and Barron, I propose to send you, in this, a copy of their correspondence, which we are promised from the Intelligencer press to-morrow. Decatur showed me this correspondence, in confidence, late last fall, so far as it had then gone; and I used every effort to prevent the fight, which he was very far from wishing to bring on, but which he considered as forced upon him in such a way that there was no avoiding it but by disavowing what he had really sold deal the starve, out of mere compliance to a land-ord. as forced upon him in such a way that there was no avoiding it but by disavowing what he had really said and thought of Barron; and of this I need not say he was incapable. He did not approve of dueling the same of the sam

swer the call of any one who bore the name of a gen- world.

more of it till he was brought home mortally wounded: and then I saw him no more till he was a corpse. As I stood near him, alone, and looked at his dear face, marked, as it was, with the last traces of his the publick good. departed spirit, I could not help saying—"What is life, and what all the glory that this world can give?" The soliloguy is not a very novel one; indeed, I have of water. made it in common with others, a thousand times before; but I never felt its force till then, for never, till to assail us in the peaceful hours of the night and eat then, had I seen the corpse of such a man. They both fell at the shot, which was so simultaneous that the report of two pistols could not be heard by those who stood out of sight, though close within ear-shot. This I heard from Commodore Porter, who was standing thus with Rogers. He exclaimed immediately One of them is killed, for there is only one shot."

Very different was the scene when he got to the ground. Decatur was apparently shot dead; he rerived after a while, and he and Barron held a parley as they lay on the ground. Doctor Washington, who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closing scene of a tragedy-Hamlet and Lacrtes.-Then Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in Heaven, (for he supposed they would both die immediately.) Decatur said that he had never been his enemy, and he freely forgave him had stimulated him to seek his life. One report says scarcely paralelled in the most barberous ages, he that Barron exclaimed, "Would to God you had said this much yesterday!" It is certain that the parley up our bottles with his own dire potions. was a friendly one, and that they parted in peace .-Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was that he had not died in the service of his country.-It is believed that Barron will recover-though this is far from certain. The papers will tell you every- every act which may define a tyrant and a miser, is thing as to Decatur's funeral procession, &c. *
Your friend. WM. WIRT.

A Case of Supposition. A Texan who was returning home after the battle of Buena Vista, having got separated from his companions, had his horse stolen by the Indians, and was obliged to take it a foot. Walking along leisurely one Sunday morning, with his ritle on his shoulder, looking out for game to make a breakfast on, without knowing what day of the week it was, he suddenly came to a small stream on the confines of Texas, not knowing that he had as yet reached the border of his native State. Perceiving the stream abounded in fish, he took a hook and line from his pocket, and procuring some worms for bait, he sat down patiently on the bank, wrapped in a brown study, thinking of his little farm at home, when a from the Government, I have visited with a small parpreacher who was on a circuit rode suddenly up and thus occosted him :

Your friend,

"Hallo, stranger! what are you doing there? "Fishing for my breakfast," replied the imperturable Texan, without deigning to look around at his

Well, do you know you are violating the Sabbath?" said the preacher, in a drawling, psalmsing-No," said the Texan, turning around and looking up at the preacher for the first time with an air of

surprise, which the preacher took for consternation. "I must be somewhar near the white settlements,

paths of virtue that you will be lost! Where do you think you would go to now," said the preacher, warming with his own eloquence, "supposing the angel Gabriel was to blow his horn.

And the Texan coolly hauled in his line, and put-

go to if the angel Gabriel should blow his horn?"

"Yes," replied the preacher.
"Well, you see, wherever that is an if the case

A Model Jailor .- The St. Louis Reveille relates

For more than a year past the penitentiary numbered only a single prisoner, a fellow who was condemned for horse stealing to five years' confinement. For companionships sake merely, the jailor has taken a fancy to him, and allows him every privilege short of actual liberation. In return his guest is quite satisfied with his new home, and, besides making himself useful in a hundred ways, is a light-hearted work. satisfied with his new home, and, besides making himself useful in a hundred ways, is a light-hearted, merry-making and amusing companion to the keeper and the keeper's friends. Some two months ago another individual was taken to the establishment for governmental board and lodging. He had been found guilty of assaulting with intent to kill, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labor. On the day of his introduction the keeper had occasion to repair to Madison. Taking his two prisoners to a garden attached to the establishment, and secured garden attached to the establishment, and secured garden attached to the establishment, and secured of 115 feet at an angle fearfully disproportionate to the immensity of the leap. I say much that was truly self useful in a hundred ways, is a light-hearted, mer-

by the time I return, or we'll have more to say about it;" and turning to the better known convict, cated to the Eternal Wisdom, has been degraded in about it;" and turning to the better known convict, he continued: "Jim, you might take a turn all around, and see if that Dutchman weeded the garden, as I told him; and I say, Jim," he added, in a whisper, "there's that stranger—he's only here for a couple of months—keep a bright look out after him. I've got to go to Madison to purchase some ham for dinner; see that he don't, in the meantime, try to give us the slip,"

cated to the Eternal Wisdom, has been degraded meto to the metropolitan temple of the False Prophet, it has been despoiled of most of its Christian ornaments, and Santa Sophia owes its present celebrity infinitely more to what it has been than to what it now is. In harmony of outline, purity of etyle, and perfection of individual parts, it is exceeded by other mosques of the city, and especially by that of Sulieman the magnificent.—Cor. N. Y. Cour.

give us the slip."

Jim promised, and the original keeper started, congratulating himself that he had one assistant on whom he could place dependence during his ab-

"He has refused to keep anything to drink but bald After my return from Baltimore, I heard nothing faced whiskey.

"He has refused to set upon his table for dinner."

anything but turnip soup, with a little tough beef and sourcrout, whick are not wholesome and necessary for "He has refused to let his only servant, blink-eyed

Joe, put more than six grains of coffee to one gallon "He has turned loose a multitude of mosquitoes

our substance. "He has kept up, in our beds and beadsteads, stand ing armies of merciless savages, with their scalpingknives and tomahawks, whose rule of warfare is undis

tinguished destruction.
"He has excited domestick insurrection among us by taking bitters before breakfast and making his wife and servant do the same before dinner, whereby there is often the deuce to pay.

"He has waged cruel war against nature herself,

by feeding our horses with broom-straw and carrying them off to drink where swine refuse to wallow. "He has protected one-eyed Joe in his villainy, in the robbery of our jugs, by pretending to give him a mock trial, after sharing with him the spoil.
"He has cut off our trade with foreign ports, and

brought in his own bald-faced whiskey, when we had his death—though he could not forgive those who sent to buy better liquor abroad; and, with a perfidy

"He has imposed taxes upon us, to an enorme amount, against our consent, and without any rule but his own arbitrary will and pleasure. "A landlord, whose character is thus marked by

unfit to keep a boarding house for Cherokee Indians. "Nor have we been wanting in our attention to Mrs. B. and Miss Sally. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity—we have conjured them to alter a state of things which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence .-They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice .-We are, therefore, constrained to hold all three of these parties alike inimical to our well-being, and regardless of our comfort.
"We, therefore, make this solemn declaration of

our final separation from our former landlord, and cast our defiance into his teeth."

The Seraglio and Mosque at Constantinople. The Scraglio is no longer inaccessable to strangers, and by aid of a firman, purchased at a high price ty of French and English, this far-famed palace .-Crossing the Golden Horn from the Suburb Tophane, we landed at the Gardener's gate, one of the 28 entrances of Stamboul, and a few minutes walk brought us to the Sublime Porte, the spacious unornamented archway from which the Ottoman Empire first derived its name. Escorted by a couple of very consequential State constables, we passed through into the outer court of the Seraglio, a large plain area surrounded by buildings formerly used as infirmaries for the sick and as lodges for the menials of the palace. From this we proceeded to the inner court, which was laid out in verdant grass plots and intersected where hereafter on the great day of judgment."

The Texan looked up with supplicating air, and the gentlemen of the party were made to exchange the preacher thinking his penitent mood a good time to make him a convert continued: And the Texan coolly hauled in his line, and put-ting it in his pocket, rose to his feet, and fronting the preacher said: "You ask me whar I think I would go to if the angel Gabriel should blow his horn?"

er palaces, and there were no statues or paintings. Almost the only works of art were a few French admits of an augment—now you are supposin, ain't you? Well, now, maybe you know what a beegum is? Maybe you've hearn tell of these big black bars hereabout, and maybe you've seen injins? Well, now supposin' you was after a beegum, and one of these big black bars hereabout, and maybe you've seen injins? Well, now supposin' you was after a beegum, and one of these big black bars hereabout. these big black bars was after you, and a smart chance where the "Father of all the Sovereigns of the Earth" of red skins were after that bar. Now, what would used to go to sport with his women and mutes, possess you do-keep the tree from the bar, gine the bar no ornament. The throne of his Serene Highness was again the Ingins, gine the ingins, agin the bar, or quite an ordinary affair, and in interest was far outgrease and slope?"

The preacher give the Texan one look, and rode along.—N. O. Picayune.

The preacher give the Texan one look, and rode along.—N. O. Picayune. dens around the palace abound in many Oriental plants and flowers, but are much exceeded in beauty A Model Jailor.—The St. Louis Reveille relates the following good story:

A friend of ours who has recently been rusticating on the Upper Mississippi, gives the following account of the penitentiary at Fort Madison and its keep-

from escapes by a pale fence, he apportioned each their day's task.

"Stranger," said he to the new comer, "here's a pan, yonder's the bean patch, it's now ten o'clock—l'll be back at eleven—be sure to have the pan full be back at eleven—be sure to have the pan full be back at eleven—or we'll have more to say.

South Carolina Manufactures .- The Phil. News of Wednesday, says: "We were shown yesterday some beautiful specimens of the drillings, sheetings, and shirtings, Manufacturing Company of South Carolina, and to which at the recent fair of the Frank-

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, Nov. 8—55 o'clock P. M., N. Y. Election.—At the election on Tuesday has the Whigs carried the city of New York by a majority of 1,686, and a majority of the delegates and council-

ficial statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts into the Treasury during the quanter ending the 30th September, 1849, as nearly as can ending the 30th September, 1049, as ne now be ascertained, were, vis:
From customs, about \$1
From lands.
From miscellaneous sources.
From loan of 1847.
From loan of 1848.

The expenditures for the same period were:

Civil list, miscellaneous, & foreign intercourse. \$2,078,760 15

Army, &c. 1,600,912 56

Indian Department 752,405 24

Fortifications 752,405 24

Fortifications 679,403 33

Navy 1 269,513 57

Pensions 679,403 33

Navy 1 269,513 57

Pensions 772,405 24

Interest on Treasury notes and public debt 1 226,910 92

Redemption of 3 per cent. stock. 15 97

Interest on Mexican indemnity 7,589 37

Redemption of Treasury notes which have been purloined, 121 22 876,676 58

Which have been purloined, 121 22 876,676 58

\$8,910,186 59 THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The following table, which has required some labor in preparation, shows how some of the principal national offices have been divided between the North and South, from the commencement of the government to March 4th, 1849. The figures denote the number of years during which these offices have been filled by citizens of each section. The short presidential term of Gen. Harrison

and some fractions of years, have been omitted:
 Presidents
 12
 48

 Vice Presidents
 40
 20

 Chief Justices
 11
 48

 Secretaries of State
 20
 40

 "of Treasury
 46
 14

 "of War
 34
 25

 "of Navy
 40
 19

 Postmasters General
 35
 25

 Attorneys General
 20
 39

 Speakers of House of Rep
 23
 37

 In the sixteen Presidential elections
 3456 elector

 Trebs have been cost 1945 by Northern
 States

I votes have been cast, 1945 by Northern States and 1511 by Southern States; 790 votes have been given by the North for Northern candidates, and 190 by the South for Southern candidates, 1155 by the North for Southern candidates, and 321 by the South for Northern candidates .- Portsmouth Journal.

RAILROAD ENGINEER FOR RUSSIA.—The New York for Fair is nominally 114c. Journal of Commerce says that Major T. S. Brown, Engineer of the Eric Railway, has received deseatches from the Russian Government, signifying its assent to the conditions annexed by Major Brown to his acceptance of the office of Consulting Engineer for the reat Russian Railway, extending from St. Petersburg to Moscow. His engagement extends to five years, at a salary of \$12,000 a year, with additional perquisites.

700 barrels to arrive; 900 bbls. North County, \$1 18‡, affoat; and 700 a 800 bbls. White, \$3 25 a \$4 25 per 280 lbs. Both In compliance with the emperor's request, he will leave this country about the first of December, in orler to reach St. Petersburg at the commencement of the coming year. It is deemed important to resume mon; Genessee 5 12½, 5 18 to \$5 25; Southern 5 31 a \$5 44 operations in the construction of the road as early as possible, work having been unavoidably suspended since the decease of Major Whistler. The grading for mixed, and 65 a 66 cents for yellow; Oats 39 a 41 cents; of the whole line is nearly completed, but the rails are laid only for a short distance—about eight miles.

a 7½ cents; N. O. Sugar 5½ a 5½ cents per lb.; Rio Coffee 10 a Meantime the residue of the iron is on the ground, together with the locomotives and cars, neither of which can be expected to improve by remaining idle. Major Brown takes out with him Mrs. Brown and their two daughters.

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.—Soulouque is described as a fine large man, about 50 years of age, with a mild-looking face. He has a great passion for dress, and changes his uniforms several times every day he is said to have a prejudice against educated people. with paved footways. Around were areades leading and to be very superstitions, still practicing the Afriinto Yes, you are" replied the preacher, "and violainto various offices and kitchens, and at the extremican mysteries of Obi and Vaudou. His court favoting the Lord's Day, for which you will have to answer hereafter on the great day of judgment."

ty was the justice hall, where the Grand Divan formula in the professed sorcorer, who, with several priestesser hereafter on the great day of judgment."

ty was the justice hall, where the Grand Divan formula is a professed sorcorer, who, with several priestesses, performs the "wangas" of the Vaudou ceremonies, although there is a Jesuit living at court, and christian ministers are some times in favor.

Mr. Clayton, in his letter to M. de Tocqueville, of "Do you know my young friend, that you are sit-ting on the verge of the broad stream of iniquity, and that without you leave here and turn into the home the baths and private apartments of the Harem. very time this letter was prepared and sent, were the this letter was prepared and sent, were the this letter was prepared and sent, were the this letter was prepared and sent, were taken by spinners.

Speculators took 65,620; exporters 1,100, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of the changed hands at

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS INTO LIVERPOOL FROM AMERtorial change either in prices or in the extent of sales. Wheat following as the imports into Liverpool alone, from the United States, for the last 12 months:—26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 cwts. bacon, 15,000 hams, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes Indian corn is insteady request at 23e 6d to 29e 6d for white, cheese, 8,600 firkins butter. The value of the above of good quality, and 27s 6d to 28s for yellow.

cheese, 8,600 firkins butter. The value of the above is £1,000,000 sterling.

The Cost of Riots.—It appears by a report made in Philadelphia, on Monday, that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars (\$238,230) has been paid out of the County Treasury there since 1836, for the suppression of riots. This sum does not include the snug little bill which has yet to be footed for the riot on election night, which will probably bring the amount quite up to a quarter of a million.

The Cost of Riots.—It appears by a report made improved trade going forward. There has been a decimproved trade going forward. There has been a decimprovement in the bacon market, more particularly in lower qualities, which readily command very full prices.

In American cured provisions there is a healthy and ration improvement in the bacon market, more particularly in lower qualities, which readily command very full prices.

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In American cured provisions there is a healthy and ration proved trade going forward. quite up to a quarter of a million.

EXECUTION OF EDMUND.—The box EDMUND, convicted of the murder of his master (MAY BUCHANAN) at the last term of our Superior Court, expiated his offence at the gallows, on Friday last.

Wadesboro' Argus.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky, 68,000,-

The Tobacco Cror.—The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky, 68,000, 000 lbs.; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 35,000,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri, 15,000,000 Ohio, 9,500,000.

Advertisement Extraordinary.—Rund away or sdolen, or was sdrayed, mine large plack horse, apout fourteen, order fifteen hands six inches hie—he has pen got some vite spots pon his pack, when de skin vas rub off, but I greesed em, and now de vite spots is all plack again. He trods and kanters, and paces, and sometimes he valks, and ven he valks all his legs and feet goes on, von after anoder—he has two ears pon his head, both alike, but von ish placker dan toder—he has two eyes, von is put out, and toder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go toder side he vont see vou—ven he eats a good deal he has pig pelly—

Lutterloh; in ballast.

Schr. Wesogus, Wass, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; in ballast.

Schr. Louisine, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mass. to sundry persons.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Somers, Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

Schr. Olive, Smith, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mass. to sundry persons.

6—Schr. Locsburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Schr. Boston, Baker, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

Brig Margaret, Whitman, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; in ballast.

8—Schr. Keach, in ballast.

Schr. Schr. Somers, Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

Schr. Schr. Beston, Baker, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mass. to sundry persons.

Schr. Schr. Beston, Baker, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

8—Schr. Lecsburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

8—Schr. Rosson, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; in ballast.

8—Schr. Schr. Schr sometimes he valks, and ven he valks all his legs and feet goes on, von after anoder—he has two ears pon his head, both alike, but von ish placker dan toder—he has two eyes, von is put out, and toder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go toder side he vont see you—ven he eats a good deal he has pig pelly—and he has a long dail vat hangs down pehind; but I cut it shorter toder day; and now it ish not so long vat it vas—he ish shod all around, but his pehind ishoes comed off, and now he ish only got dose before. side of his head, and ven you go toder side he vont see you—ven he eats a good deal he has pig pelly—and he has a long dail vat hangs down pehind; but I cut it shorter toder day; and now it ish not so long to at it vas—he ish shod all around, but his pehind shoes comed off, and now he ish only got dose before; he holts up his head, and looks gaily, and ven he ish frighten he joomps apout like every ting in de vorld; he will ride mit a saddel or a share, or a cart, or he will go by himself with out nopody put a pag pon his pack vit a poy on it; he is now very old, and his head, ven he valks or runs goes pefore, and his tail stays pahint, only ven he durns round he get mat, and den his dail sometimes comes first. Whoever will prings pack de tief vat stole em, he shalt pay pesides twenty tollars, and ax no questions.

MEAN THINGS.—It is a mean thing to borrow your side of the period of th

of 1,686, and a majority of the delegates and councilmen. The cities of Albany and Buffalo have also also gone for the Whigs, the latter by 48 majority.

New Jersey.—The city of Camden only has been heard from. It gives 200 Democratic majority.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 6th. Hon. Richard Rush came passenger. Her advices are decidedly warlike.

U. S. Treasury Statement.—According to an official statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts into the Treasury during the quantity of the Secretary on the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts into the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts into the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property into the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property into the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property into the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property of the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury to Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac property of the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury during the quantity of the Statement from the Secretary of the Treasury during the quantity of the Secretary of the Treasury during the quantity of the Secretary of the Statement from the Secretary of the Secret

Bladen.
In Wayne county, on the 23d ultime, Mr. David J. Gran-Than, to Miss Polly Cox, daughter of Wm. Cox, Sr. In Johnston county, on the 18th ult., Mr. D. H. Bridges, to Miss Nancy Preserve.
In Pitt county, on the 25th ultime, Mr. Joseph H. Landley, to Mrs. Mary Ann Daniel, daughter of Daniel Hill, Esq.

Nor unto grief be given: An infant soul, from this cold clay, Has found its way to Heaven! Where seraphs tune their golden harps,
Where saints in glory sing,
An infant soul new bears its part,
And strikes each tuneful string! Where blooms eternal youth divine, Where roses never fade, A trembling soul has gained its clime; That infant is not dead!

Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6-Flour 5 a \$5 061. Corn meal and rye flour \$3. Wheat, 1 03 a \$1 07 for red and 1 10 a \$1 14 for white. Corn, white, 62e and 65 a 66c for yellow. Oats 30 a 35 cts. Rye 63 a 64 cents per bushel. Pork, mess, \$10-50; prime \$8 62. Bacon firm. Lard 74 a 71 cents. Sugar 54 to 51c. Rice 34 cts. Coffee, Rio 10 a 104 cts. Cotton i a i cent per lb, fair Uplands 11; cents; Orleans do 12; ets. Whiskey 27 a 28 cents.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7-COTTON .- The Cotton Market, conrary to general expectations, was comparatively quiet yesterday under the accounts received by the steamer Hibernia .-The transactions during the day did not exceed 1450 bales, at an advance of to to over the prices current prior to her arrival. The sales were confined principally to one house. The operations were at extremes ranging from 10 7-16ths to 114c, mostly within the range of 11 a 114. The present quotation

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- NAVAL STORES-There have been sales of 1500 barrels North County Turpentine, supposed at \$2 564 a \$2 625 per 280 lbs.; 800 a 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 32 cents, cash, and 33 cents, 90 days; 1600 barrels Wilmington Common Rosin, \$1 25 a \$1 30, delivered, including common and fine Rosin have declined recently, the forme about 10 cents, and the latter 25 a 50 cents.

New York, Nov. 6-6 P. M.-Flour \$450 a \$475 for com a 74 cents; N. O. Sugar 54 a 54 cents per lb.; Rio Coffee 10 a 104 cents; Rice 3j a 34 cents per lb.; Cotton 114 for fair Upland, 124 for fair Orleans; Whiskey, in bbls., 271 cents per

NEWBERN, Nov. 6 .- Turpentine, old dip, \$1 80 a \$1 85, rirgin dip, \$2 50, scrape, \$1 a \$1 10; tar, \$1 15. Corn, \$2 per bbl. Fresh Pork, 51 a 6 cents. Bacon-No demand for ides and shoulders; hams, 84 cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.-Flour \$5. No change in provisions and groceries. Oats 30 a 32 cents. Whiskey 28 cents in bar-

rels, and 27 cents in hhds. last at an advance of id to id over the rates current a the sailing of the steamer Europa.

The Manchester market on Tuesday was very firm, and an barrel. advance was readily obtained on both goods and yarns, which fact had the effect to inspire increased confidence in the Liverpool market, and another rise took place with transthe baths and private apartments of the Harem.—
Though many of the rooms were rich enough in appearance, they presented little of that extraordinary splendor with which travellers have been accustomed to invest the unknown interior of the Seraglio. The to invest the unknown interior of the Seraglio. The clayton had directed Mr. Rush to remain until the articles and sent in American descriptions at ½d per lb. above private and sent

In the wheat, flour and corn markets there has been no ma

Indian corn is in steady request at 28s 6d to 29s 6d for white, In American cured provisions there is a healthy and rather improved trade going forward. There has been a decided improvement in the bacon market, more particularly in the

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1—Sehr. C. B. Glover, Watts, Onslow county, N. C., to Martin & Cronly; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary F. Lutterloh, Somers, Charleston, to E. J. Lutterloh; in ballast.

Schr. Wessogus, Wass, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams: in ballast.

Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lb Yellow Dip. 0 00 a 1 d Virgin Dip. 0 00 a 0 0 Hard, 0 00 a 1 IL, per gallon. AS, per bush COFFEE, per l Rio, 101 St. Domingo, .8 Laguyra, 10 Laguyra,.... Tallow,14 a Sperm,37 a Adamantine, 131 a POULTRY.
Chickens, live, 12 a
Do. dead, 12 a
Turkeys, live, 45 a
Do. dead, 56 a
RICE, per 100 lbs.
Clean, cask, 3 00 a 3
Rough, bush, ...00
SALT, per bushel.
Turk's Island, .26 a
Liv'l sack, ...90 a
SOAP, per lb, ...4 a
SHINGLES, per M.
Country, ...1 50 a 2
Contract, ...3 50 a 4
STEEL, per lb, 12 a
STAVES, per M.
W. O. barrel,
rough, 0 00 a 0 (
Do. dressed, 0 00 a 0 (
B. O. hhd.,
dressed, 0 00 a 0 0 0 OULTRY. GGS, per doz., 124 a EATHERS, Per pound, ... 00 s FLOUR, per barrel. Canal, ... 7 00 e Fayetteville, 2 25 s HAY, per 100 lbs. North River, ... 65 s Eastern, ... 70 s IRON, per lb., ... 42 s LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, ... 8 western, ... 7 s LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, ... 00 s LIME, per barrel.

Themastown, .00 a
LUMRER, River, per h
Floor. B'ds., 0 00 a
Wide do...0 00 a
Scantling, .0 00 a
LIQUORS, per gallon.
N. E. Rum, ... 30 a
Gin, 30 a
Whiskey, rec. 30 a
Do. common, .23 a
Do. old Nick, 60 a
Apple Brandy, 30 a
Peach do... 00 a
IOLASSES, per gall. dressed,00 00 a 0
33 Do. rough,10 00 a 0
33 SUGAR, per pound.
New Orleans, ... 6 a
Porto Rico, ... 6 a
56 St. Croix, ... 7 a
40 TIMBER, por M.
Shipping ... 0 00 a Peach do....00 a 00
MOLASSES, per gall.
West Indies, ..00 a 25
New Orleans, .00 a 00
MACKEREL, per bbl.
No. 1,....0 00 a 0 00
No. 2,....0 00 a 0 00
No. 2,...0 00 a 0 00 Shipping,...0 00 a 9 00 Mill, prime, 4 50 a 6 00 Mill, prime, .4 50 a 6 00
Do. ord'y, .3 50 a 4 00
Do. inf'r, ..2 00 a 2 50

TALLOW,
Per pound, ... 6 a 7

WINES, per gallon.
Madeira, ... 70 a 5 00
Port, ... 1 25 a 4 00
Malaga, ... 40 a 60

Nore.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per Mr.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1849. BACON.-North Carolina Hams are more plenty, and prices fraction lower. Sides and Shoulders dull at quotations. CORN-Arrival of Corn small, and sales from store, in small parcels at 60 a 62 cents. No cargo arrivals. FLOUR-Fayetteville brands plenty, and rather dull at quo-

HAY-Sale of 300 bales North River hay, at 65 cents per 100 lbs. LARD-Still very dull of sale.

LUMBER-River-We cannot hear of any transactions. Liquors-Without change. No "Old Nick" Whiskey

MULLETS-Scarce, and sales from store as nigh as so by per NAVAL STORES-The receipts of Turpentine have been

considerable during the week. Some 7,000 barrels have changed hands;—1,410 barrels yellow dip at \$2, and hard at \$1 15 a \$1 10; 600 barrels at \$1 90 for yellow, and \$1 05 for hard; and about 5,000 barrels at \$1 80 for yellow dip, of 280 lbs. to the barrel, closing to-day at our lowest figure. Spirits TURPENTINE—Sale of some 600 barrels at 244 cents per gal-

M.: 10,000 Red Oak Hhds. at \$12, inspected; 10,000 do. at \$10 per M., clear of inspection. SALT-500 sacks Salt from store at 95 cents.

SHINGLES-100,000 country at \$2 per M.

lower qualities, which readily command very full prices.

In pork there has been a moderate business at previous prices. Hams have sold more freely. Transactions in lard were rather in favor of buyers.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripes, satin de chine, plain, Italian, Gros de Rhine, &c. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

RAISINS.—30 boxes new crop; 30 half do.; 30 quarter do. HOWARD & PEDEN.

For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Kits and 25 boxes scalded Herrings; 25 Quintals Cod Fish.

For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Kits and 25 boxes scalded Herrings,
For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MBROIDERIES.—We have received a large lot of standing and other styles of Collars. A lot of fine needle worked Infants' Robes and Frock Bodys. Also, a large lot of Lace Capes, for the low prices of \$1 50 and \$1 75 each—which will be found at the New Store of MYERS & DAVIS. DRINCIPE and Havana Segars .-- 15,000 of the above

Segars, just received, which requires no recommendation, for sale by J. WILKINSON & Co. FOR CALIFORNIA.—The A. I. Coppered and coppered and copper fastened, fast sailing Clipper built Brig Lowell, H. W. Steele, Master, will be despatched from this port about the 20th inst., for San Francisco, Bernecia and Sarramento City. For passage, apply to

H. S. HAYNES,

or ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Nov. 9, 1849

Wilmington, Nov. 9, 1849

FIRSKEY, Whiskey. Whiskey.—25 bbls. Whiskey.

just received and for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN. FLOUR.—20 bbls. extra Canal Flour; 20 half do. do. For HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEW RAISINS .- 75 boxes new crop ; 50 half do do ; 45 DED BLANKETS.—We have a fine pair left of those superior Bed Blankets, which we are solling at the low rate of \$25 per pair.

MYERS & DAVIS.

LINNEN CAMBRICK HANDKERCHIEFS.—The cheapest lot of assorted Cambrick Handkerchiefs, just received by the subscribers.

MYERS & DAVIS. Y qr. do. do. do. Just received and for sale by J. WILKINSON & Co.

Lest lot of assorted Cambrick Handkerchiefs, just received by the subscribers.

MYERS & DAVIS.

LAND For Sale.—206 Acres of Land for sale, situated on ing Medican and Cambridge of Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Hartz. For terms, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or to JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts. Wilmington, September 7, 1849.

DO REEWARD.—Runsway from the subscriber, residence of the subscriber

Punch has an illustration representing a fashionable angler reading and smoking by the side of a phonometric properties of the product of a maintained in proper position by a notice bit state of the product of any as each of the side of the product of any as each of the side of the product of any of the side of the sid

CAUTION.—This is to apprise all persons interests or Marier for the Port of Wilmington, Narit Continued in the Caution of this port, that the unbearies extraining to said office of Wilmington National Company portaining to said office are collectable only by himself. Any demand made by others should be regarded as illegal and as sumptive; and against any, so setting, the law shall be exerted to its fallost extent. JNO. S. JAMES, Harbor Master. The singularity of the above advertisement, in an old and wall regulated sea port like Wilmington, necessarily requires some explanation; and in justice to myself and the cor give it. I was elected Harbor Master for the Port of Wil-mington, in the year 1848;—the Commissioners of Navigation (to whom the appointing power belongs) are elected every year by the people; during the meeting of the Legislature, in the winter of '48-'49, the law was so altered as to make the day of election of said Commissioners come on the first Monday of May, instead of the first day, for the purpose of avoiding the consequence of its coming, at some time, on the Sabbath. From negligence or inadvertency, the new law had escaped the observation of the people, and the eld day, the first of May, was the day on which the election was holden, instead of the first Monday, as the law requires.—There was some excitement and much industry displayed on the said day of election, which resulted in the success of the ticket which follows, viz:-B. FLANNER, D. MCMILLAN, JNO. A. TAYLOR. EDWARD KIDDER, and O. G. PARSLEY, who at once assumed the consequence and importance which should belong to a body so respectable; but, alas, for the glory of their new dignity, in an evil moment, (although they had months to conside the matter,) they took it into their wise heads to turn out the incumbent and put another man in, whose circumstances and business were such that he did not require the salary, nor could he attend to the duties of the office. I will here take occasion to say, that, although the appointing power rests with the Commissioners of Navigation for their officers, yet there is no time prescribed, by law, for such appointments, the natural inference is, that the election is good during good behavior or an impeachment. For the establishment of these facts, precedents are numerous, and within the memory of many of our citizens. At this time, it is notorious in our community, that there are no legal Commissioners of Navigation JNO. 8. JAMES.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1849. Town papers copy 3 times, and present bill as above.

The art of Dancing and Waltzing,

J. WORD presents his compliments, to the Ladies and Gery telemen of Wilmington and its environs, and respectfully announces to them that his Dancing and Waltzing School, will open for young Gentlemen, at Mozart Hall on Tuesday the 13th Nov., at 7 o'clock in the evening. He also will commence his Lessons at the same place, for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on Friday the 16th, at 3 o'clock.

A subscription paper containing the terms, is left at Mr. Pierce's Book Store.

Mr. J. Word may be found at the Mozart Hall, where he intends to hold himself in readiness to give private Lessons to young Ladies and Gentlemen.

If desired he will also attend private residences.

Days of Tuition, for Gentlemen, Tuesdays Thursdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, evenings—for yound Ladies, Misses and Masters, Fridays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock.

Nov. 9, 1849.

TEGROES WANTED .- Having roturned again to Wil-NEGROES WANTED.—Having returned again to Wil-mington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale, as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the high-est price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.

Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Black-smiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel.

Sept. 7, 1849. [52-tf] ANSLEY DAVIS.

NTOTICE.—The subscriber thinks he has given as much He answeriber thinks he has given as much indulgence to those in his debt as they ought to require. He has made up his mind, that all amounts due him of \$100 and under, that remain unpaid January 1, 1850, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. All over that amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1850, will be sued at the following March Court. He earnestly hopes that those in his debt will not compel him to resort to such an unpleasant mode of collecting.

October 26, 1849 collecting. October 26, 1849.

October 26, 1849.

In Store and For Salc.—50 sacks Salt; barrels of Porto I. Rico Sugar; crushed and loaf Sugars; Canal and Fayetto-ville Flour; barrels, half and quarter barrels of Mackerel; barrels of Irish Potatoes; Fulton Market Beef; bags of Coffee and Shot, asserted; bale and flour Buckets; Ovens; Spiders; Skilletts; Pots; Wagon Boxes; Andirons; Jars; Cut Nails; Table Salt; Copperas; Saleratus; Gingor; Nutmogs; Cloves; Spice; Sauff, in bottles and bladders; Rice; boxes Cheese; Axes; Trace Chains; Onions; Shirtings; Osmaburgs by the bale; Bed Cords; Tubs of various sizes; Peas; Candles; Soap; Pickles; Spin Cotton; and a variety of common Orockery; low for cash, at

rels, and 27 cents in hhds.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Hilbernia.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—The cotton market opened on Monlay last at an advance of id to id over the rates current at its very scarce.

On the market.

Molasses—A few hhds. received coastwise, selling in the son county, on the 20th instant, a negro boy, who calls his name FRANK, and says he belongs to Caleb Spiver, of Putnam county, Georgia. Frank is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and black. The owner is requested to come he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.

Clinton, October 27, 1849.

S10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time fit August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to

lon; and \$1.75 for the barrels not returnable. Rosin—A sale of 800 barrels No. 3 Rosin at 85 cents. Tar—1,359 barrels changed hands at \$1.65 and \$1.60, and closing with a sale of 1,000 barrels at \$1.45 per barrel.

Peas—Ground Peas arriving pretty freely, and selling at 75 to 90 cents, according to quality. Cow Peas scarce, and some sales in a small way from store as high as 70 a 75 cents per bushel.

Timber—The market is well stocked, and sales rather on the decline. We have classified the descriptions, and for prices of last sale see table.

Staves—5,000 White Oak barrel Staves, sold at \$16 per M.; 10,000 Red Oak Hhds. at \$12, inspected; 10,000 do. at

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

GHERRY!

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it professes to be, The Gractest Medicine is the Known World!

Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpless this, which now stands as a living proof of the cursbility of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious caretaker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopoless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect.

ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,

No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

No. 36 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. H. Ellison, Frankfort, Ky. hays—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lings, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, that I was so wash plegad with the result of that and sakes quent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positive-ly fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature.

tor and sole proprietor, corner of Enguin and rance selects, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positive-ly fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature.

WORMS! WORMS!!

DE. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the alightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its delight ful taste and wonderful effect, although I felt somewhat discouraged from the regult of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspoptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; Leandladed to make their ravages; Leandladed to make their ravages; Leandladed to make the vitals. Such was the effect of Dr. Swayne's Vazzary use on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innecent and playful child. Yours, with respect,

TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-event, BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

RESERVED DE. SWAYNE'S VERMITYCE'S past up in aquasion to make the gentile.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

RESERVED DE. SWAYNE'S VERMITYCE'S past up in aquasion to make the gentile.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Servaparilla and Enterest Tar Pills are a mind of the blood.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared by IR. SWAYE N. W. SWAYE'S VERMITYCE'S past up in aquasion the blood.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared by IR. SWAYE N. C. EVANS & BROTHER, William R. N. C. Alsa, by J. & W. Jourson, Clinton; San'l J. Hydron Foy and the colors should be addressed.

For sale, wholessed son respectively for the color of the regions throughout the United State.

PAUL D. Second Communication of the proper of th

ll and a of Mis-

OPINION OF SENATOR DAVIS. - Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, the son-in-law of President Taylor, has recently written a long letter upon the subject of slavery, and the relative position of the North and who has a refined taste to be sure and get "threatened," and a union of sentiment alone can stop the effort which is making in the North. He says that anti-slavery presses are established in the but is a remarkable fact, they are so much alike slave States, and it devolves upon the South to tolerate no longer an open and avowed enemy in their midst. The North professed to be satisfied with the Missouri compromise, when the South gave up the whole North-western Territory, and a large portion of Louisiana, and when the question of the admission of Oregon was brought up, they claimed and took miles than the south, they now claim that New Mexthem. Besides the power of the North, they are aid- to have been scratched or bitten, and the ed by the abolitionists of England. It is not manly or politic, he says, to postpone to such enemies the ispend upon the latter, he says :- " No degree of confidence in the present President will justify such dependence." Few men are better acquainted with President Taylor's position, and his social relation to the General, gives additional weight to his declaration.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT .- The St. Louis Republican publishes letters from Gen. Cass, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. VAN BUREN, in reply to invitations to attend the National Convention held and character it possessed at the outstart. Then into invitations to attend the National Convention held and character it possessed at the outstart. Then inin that City, for the purpose of deliberating upon the deed will it be in the gall of bitterness, and even persted by the combat in which they were hotly enexpediency and necessity of uniting at an early day. the Pacific with the Mississippi Valley, by means of a Railroad and Telegraph. The letters are interesting as exhibiting the views of these eminent men in regard to the project.

Gen. Cass regrets his inability to attend, and expresses in general terms his wishes for the success of the effort now being made to direct public attention to a work which he regards as one of the most important. as well as the most useful which has ever been offered to human enterprise. He thinks that such a connection by Railroad and Telegraph would render our vastly extended country far more compact, for all practical purposes, than it was when the constitution was adopted, notwithstanding the vast accessions we have made, and which have carried our dominion

Mr. Calhoun briefly expresses opinions very nearly coinciding with those of General Cass. He is generally favorable to the project, but has not made up his mind, either in regard to the termini, or route of the Road.

Mr. CLAY stands perfectly uncommitted, until he knows more about the matter. He will be willing to act with direct reference to the practicability, cost, etc., of the work, when such shall be definitely as-

Neither Gen. Cass, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Clay, alluded to the interference of Congress in any way.

Mr. VAN BUREN's letter is long, and goes into the constitutional question; but whether he is in favor of the Road, or against it—whether he thinks Congress they were so green as to be sucked in by a white horse, has power, or has not power to assist in its construc- a cocked hat, and a brown surtout. m his letter. Like Sir PATmighty nice consideration."

that Georgia has 45 Cotton Factories; South Carolied to its lowest dregs.
Well, there are weaker things in the political for their unthinking violence, and in their frenzy fell on their knees, kissed the hands of the ladies, and ma 45; Virginia 40; North Carolina 35, and Alabama
20. We should think that, as regards this State, this account is rather under the mark. Beside the Cot
Well, there are weaker things in the political world than the Second Washington; but where they say; and there are worse them home in triumph. As it was, they detailthings than the present cabinet, but for the life of ed a formidable guard, and following the American ton Factories, there have sprung up in the Western Counties numerous Woolen Mills, Paper Mills and Iron Works. The amount of capital invested in man- man said when he broke out with the measles, and Iron Works. The amount of capital invested in manufactures in this State is rapidly increasing, and we
believe that its profits afford an ample remuneration

man said when he broke out with the measles, and
tapered off with the mumps.

But it is bitter; and teeth or no teeth, it must be
ulations on the reality of French affection for Ameran outlet to market, to open to North Carolina a new and the soggy root-bread of Minesota; but we never career of wealth and usefulness.

to 115,663,611f. It is proposed to maintain 91 sailing vessels, viz: 8 ships, of 826 guns; 9 frigates, of 416: 17 corvettes, of 364; and 22 brigs, of 250 guns. &c., and 51 steam vessels, viz: 9 frigates, of 4,300 horse power: 11 corvettes, of 2,260; and 34 avisos, of cers of this war with England intend applying to the 4,470. 62 vessels, sailing and steam, will be kept in harbor commission. Making in all 207 vessels to be manned by 25,927 seamen.

LUMBER FOR CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that to better their condition, perhaps. They received by 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from the country of the countr this country for California. At a profit of \$50 per

pelago. It is 50 miles in length, and its width varies from 10 to less than one mile. It is strongly fortified.

THE PURITANS.-According to BANCROFT, one fourth of the inhabitants of the United States are descended from the early Puritan settlers of New England. In the first fifteen years—the time when most of the Capitol of the nation to legislate for them to mete emigration from England took place—there came out to the officers of our second war with England over 21,000 persons. Their descendants, in 1840, for independence that which is justly due to a worwere estimated at 4,000,000. A most astonishing increase which almost exceeds belief. LONGEVITY.—A colored woman named CHARLOTTE

Drose, died in New York lately, aged 113 years,

WILMINGTON, N. C .- Some idea, says the Augusta Republic, may be formed of the business of this town. by an examination of the annexed list of the exports from that port, for the week ending 22d inst. Lumber, 743,675 feet; Shingles, 300,000; Turpentine, 2.650 bbls.: Rosin, 9,396 bbls.; Spirits Turpentine, 701 bbls.; Waste, 8 bales; Cotton, 30 bales.

Specie.-The amount of coin at present in the N.

York Sub-treasury is \$3,811,522. Georgia Rail Roads .- It is an incontestible fact. that for miles on either side of every line of railroad which has been made in Georgia, the lands have appreciated from one hundred to five hundred per cent., and in many instances much more, so that the in-creased value of lands alone has been much more enough red to give to them a healthier bloom, than the whole cost of the roads. New life has been their hands are so fair, soft, and tapering as their infused into the whole State. Towns are springing eyes are full of mirth, witchery, and fire.

infused into the whole State. Towns are springing up as if by magic. All the productions of her soil are speedily and cheaply wafted to a ready cash cash market, and return freights cost not more than one-fourth part of former prices; and she is now reaping the rick fruits of her liberal and enlightened policy.

Disgraceful Ignorance.—It is stated that out of the 135,845 marriages solemnised in England during 1848, no less than 104,308 of the partis, viz: 42,420 men, and 61,877 women, signed the marriage register with a mark; or, in other words, nearly one third of the men and one half of the women could not write.

South. "The rights of the latter," he says, are end first, and never to chew the bitter end until forced by that old tyrant, necessity, if at all.

The present administration, that has such a kind and affectionate regard for red Russia, has two ends;

that it is almost impossible to tell one from the Under these circumstances a man may be justified in chewing either, for he will receive equal sat-The "heroic age" can hardly be said to have com-

Its first act was to make a monmenced in glory. Its first act was to make a mon-grel cabinet, which, like the Frenchman's punch, was one dam contradictione. It has not its co of Oregon was brought up, they claimed and took that as non-slaveholding territory. With all their discordant tom-cats tied together by the tails and territory, comprising many more thousands of square cise and recreation; and what with growling and miles than the south, they now claim that New Mexico and California shall be brought in only upon the condition that the Wi!mot proviso shall be applied to up with a terrible catastrophe, until everybody seems ternoon is filled with one eternal "mew!"

The present green dynasty has, by its indescriminate proscription-its system of espionage and its the influence of Solicitor Clark, of conservative memo-ry, whose stay in the Treasury will, we prophesy, be the teeth, who brandished their weapons, and threatshort as a goat's tail, if not shorter; when it gets ed them with death. a few more letter-writers into office to sing its praisthen will both ends be alike unfit for heaven, and hardly for Halifay

But why should it be so bitter, and why should i be chewed to the bitterest end! It was composed of old federalism, sweetened with toryism, and topped off with abolitionism. All clear molasses was deemed to be too sour for it; and liquorice-ball was hardly sweet enough to make it palateable for a first

It is a remarkable fact in dentistry, that a person may secure a set of teeth against all decay by taking up a live rattlesnake, and chewing it from the head to the tail, from one end to the other, at one sitting. Perhaps, therefore, the democracy may improve their ivory by chewing the green dynasty from one end to the other, bitter or sweet, or bitter or bitterer, as the case may be. There is nothing se good to eradicate worms as a bitter article; therefore, the bitter of both ends of the present condition of things, if well chewed, may effect a permanent cure in the tomachs of the true exponents of the people. recollect an old lady who was once cured ing mountain root, which, after all, turned out to be a rat's tail, dried in the shade and dipped in piera. But the end is bitter; and why should we endeavor

will be a fixed fact, until the genius of American liberty shall descend with a coarse towel and wipe out the green age and its bitterness together?
We read in the Testament of a little book that

was sweet in the mouth and bitter in the belly. This book is something like the record of the east, and well calculated to beat wormwood all hol-

Like the patricians of Venice, the American people are now eating their bitter bread above the graves of their glorious dead; and while the bitter tear The display of the national ensign, proving beyond courses down their pallid cheeks, they wonder why question the origin of their prisoners, had a perfect-they were so green as to be sucked in by a white horse, ly magical effect on the powder-begrimed mob around

RICK O'PLEMNIPO, he thinks it requires "a deal of mocracy have cheated themselves, and, like the med- long live the Americans—long live the flag of libical student who mistook the label, have made their erty—was shouted from countless rude throats. The Manufactures at the South.—We see it stated their mistake until the whole drawing had been drain- gallant men. They entreated a thousand pardons

us we cannot find them in the upper regions. But flag, which was mounted on a lance, they escorted, who knows what diseases we may have escaped from amid every token of respect and homage, the grateby having had our present sickness? as the lame ful objects of their democratic sympathies, back

chewed: and those who make the least fuss about it ica, which is found, to be sure, only among the massto its owners. We look upon this as a most cheering will get through with it the easiest. We have eatevidence of the growing prosperity of our State. It en saw-dust bread and pine bark in Norway; we aristocratic privileges, and seek alliance with anyonly requires that these manufactures should have have eaten out-meal cakes and blue buttermilk in and the soggy root-bread of Minesota; but we never did chew upon a thing, with an end or without an end, that was so ridiculously bitter—so unmitigated—ty would be a sufficient guarantee; but as they constates that the navy budget of the year 1850, amounts ly horrid-so nauseous and so everlasting, as the herring-head glories of the

"HEROIC AGE,"

From the Washington Union. The War of 1812.—It is understood that the offi ed in that war, and joined their countrymen in the struggle, who had previously emigrated to Canadaty in land equal to their relative rank, with three this country for California. At a profit of \$50 per thousand feet, this would yield an aggregate of \$2,000,000.

Coffins.—An enterprising undertaker of N. York is now forwarding an assortment of Coffins to San between the country and manual states of the support of government at a time when the finances were at a low ebb, and jeoparded their taxes for the support of government at a time when the finances were at a low ebb, and jeoparded their is now forwarding an assortment of Coffins to San Francisco, with which he says he will be happy to to their graves unrequited. It is known that the officers in the war with Mexico, in addition to their officers in the war with Mexico, in addition to their The Strait of Dardanelles divides Europe from regular pay, received three months' extra pay, and the soldiers their bounty in land, as well as three Asia, and unites the sea of Marmora to the Archimonths' extra pay. It may be noted that a number of the officers who volunteered in the war of 1812, joined their countrymen in the war with Mexico, and received three months' extra pay. Why, then, I ask, should not their copatriots of 1812 fare alike with them? Much more might be said, but this article is intended to present only facts, and induce the people

> thy class of citizens. AMSTERDAM.—Like a toad, the city sits squat upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit quietly down to smoke. Ships come from India and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from sea through the pathways they have opened in the sand, and unlading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs.— Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges or slopes of the tidy housemaids. I went through the streets of the merchant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal sweeps through the centre, full of every kind of craft, and the dairy women land their milk from their barges on the quay in front of the very proudest doors .-The houses and half of the canals are shaded with

> deep-leaved lindens, and the carriages rattle under them, with the tall houses on one side and the waters on the other. Nowhere are girls' faces prettier than

this country is held by the true republicans of France.

Two American Families, who were living in Paris in February, 1848, becoming alarmed at the increasing agitation of the capital, determined, only at the last moment, to leave for some quieter neighborhood, and on the very day that the revolution broke out they took their departure, and made all haste by rail road to reach Havre. They had not got more than nine miles from Paris when the train stopped, and they were told by the conductor that the bridge ahead of them was on fire, and proceeding further was hopeless, and that it was equally impossible for them to run back, for the rails behind them had been already taken up. There was nothing else to be done already taken up. There was nothing else to be done than get out, and return on foot, at the eminent risk of insult and outrage from an infuriated mob, that alof insult and outrage from an infuriated mob, that already lined both sides of the road, to the extent of thousands. This was a situation alarming enough to and weather, as gallant and spruce a lover as ever fill the stoutest heart with terror, and its effect may be straddled a stump, Seth, "in best bib and tucker," fill the stoutest heart with terror, and its effect may be imagined in the present, when there was only one man to protect three or four ladies, with several children, to say nothing of femmes des chambres, and small parcels. Their fright was excessive, but esdone but return to Paris, and run the gauntlet that awaited them. They passed along in a drissling rain, covered with mud, and borne down by fatigue. Shouts and imprecations made the air resound around them, for the very earth seemed teeming with armed and savage men. With shrinking hearts they pushed along, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed, and perhaps slain, when to their infinite joy they reached Paris, and believing their tribulations. sue as presented. Had all which has occurred been foreseen, and the South been united in the early period of abolitionism, it never could have acquired its present political position. There are some who think the question will exhaust itself while others depend to repotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits like a mad bull in a china shop, bellowing over the eartherns, and damning its own reflection, as seen in the way and present political position. There are some who think the question will exhaust itself while others depend to repotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits and savage men. With shrinking hearts they pushed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits dealing, dreading every moment to be waylaid, robbed attachment to nepotism—swapped experience for impudence, and order for anarchy; rnd now it sits and savage men. the question will exhaust itself, while others depend upon the veto of the President. To those who deinto full play; when it gets into war with all the tion of their residence, when, of a sudden, to their powers of the earth; when it attempts to get a Bank consternation they found themselves hemmed in beof the United States, under the specious name of a hind a vast barricade, and in a moment were surfiscality, established; when it gets entirely under rounded and seized by hundreds of fierce and desthe influence of Solicitor Clark, of conservative memo-perate insurgents, disguised in masks, and armed to

"Ha, ha!" they shouted in furious tones, "you vile es and make its speeches; when it loses a few more aristocrats, you have endeavored to escapo—but you States, a few more friends, and finally expends the last runnings of the little capital of common sense Their situation was really fearful. Inflamed with gaged, were capable of any excess, even to murder. The unhappy party, seeing themselves cut off from every resource, threw themselves on their knees, and endeavored to move their ruthless captors by supplications and tears. They declared aristocrats-but republicans like themselves-they were of them in principle and sympathy—they were not English but Americans." At which shouts of bitter derision were returned, accompanied by exclamations and oaths, full of contumely and hate.— "You think you'll cheat us that way, do you, by setting up as republicans, and passing yourselves off as Americans. No, that won't do, as we'll soon convince you." The danger increased every moment and cries of "a bas les Anglaise," "mort les reches," rose on all sides, amid frantic yells and demoniac threats. At this agonizing moment one of the ladies, whose nerves were strung by the imminence of the peril, roused herself to one more heroic effort.

"But what," she said, "if we give you proof, my friends, that we belong to you—that we are fellow republicans—that we are not monarchists, but Amer-"The proof-the proof!" they roared, in the

hoarse tones of the coming tempest.

Every eye was bent on her—every upraised arm refrained; a breathless pause ensued. At this revolutionary period in France, scarce a family resident there but had deemed it prudent to provide them-selves with an American flag, and in hurrying away from Paris, by a mere chance, the lady in question stripped the banner from its staff, and rolled it up in We think its acts are equal to the plague, at a package she carried with her. In the desperate hope that it might now possibly stand her in stead. stripes was written, in large red letters, Les Etats Unis d' Amerique—the United States of America.— Off flew hats and caps, cheers rent the air : "Vive les Americans!" "Vive le drape

thing but democratic communitie. To confirm in every particular the thrilling facts I sisted chiefly of ladies, I feel a certain hesitation in sweetest end of the rope that is soon to string up the taking such a liberty. I will merely state that I received these particulars from the "heroine of the flag" herself, Mrs. J. R. H-, of the Fifth Avenue,

SOME ARTICLES LATELY SENT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The identical rivet which Senator Davis, f Massachusetts, used in riveting the attention of the Free Soilers.

A small bit of the iron taken from the man of iron A small bit of the brass taken from an office seeker's

Some rays collected from "the light of other days."

The one hundredth edition of "Love's young dream." A saddle, a musket, and a sabre, belonging to the "horse, foot and dragoons" that have been so often routed in the United States. These articles were recently picked up in Georgia.

A feather from the head of that eagle out of which hat eye was taken and given to General Scott-"Gen.

Scott's eagle eye, &c."
The lines written by Major Bliss, and adapted to the air that Gen. Taylor's war-horse snuffed up.

A box of the snuff that Squire Ewing, of "the Interior," is up to, (not the box, but the snuff.)

An original letter from Jo. Miller to Jo. Gales. A pamphlet entitled "The Examples of the Earlier Presidents," illustrated with twenty wood engra-vings, designed for the use of schools and new-born statesmen. Contents: The Alien and Sedition Laws of John Adams; The Burr Conspiracy, and the Gun-boat system, under Jefferson; the Bank of the United

States, and the Capture of Washington, under Madison. By Z. Taylor, £. S. D.

A copy of Capt. Randolph's Proclamation, printed on Satin. Also, the last button off the coat of the last vagrant who left Round Island. The tail of an Irish Bull. Some sand from Time's hour glass.

A torn ruffle from Love's last shift. The iron from the plane of the eliptic.
Part of the patch with which O'Connel's rent was

A fishing-rod and two walking-sticks, made of hur-

He gathered himself up as best he could, shook himself to ascertain that no hones were broken, and then re-started on his mission of love, his ardor somewhat damped by feeling the cold night wind playing that the seven-and-six-penny cassimeres were to be no more the particular delight of his eyes in contem-plation of their artistic excellence.

He knew not the extent of the damage sustain but soon gaining the house his first glance was over his person, to ascertain if decency would be violated by an unwonted display, but seeing nothing, and concealment, he felt re-assured, and took his seat in

proffered chair by the fire. While conversing with the farmer about the weather, and with the dame upon the matter of cheeses, he lanced at Sally, and saw, with painful surprise, that she was looking anxiously and somewhat strangely towards a portion of his dress. She averted her eyes the trunk in water, twelve or twenty-four as she caught his glance, but again catching her eye upon him, he was induced to turn his in the same direction, and saw, good heavens, was it his shirts: out ing out of a six inch aparture in the inside of one of the legs of his inexpressibles! He instantly changed der side, and bring it out, with a slope to the upper side, so that the fibres which may shoot out from the side, so that the fibres which may shoot out from the watched his opportunity to push the garment in a little; could he succeed in hiding it, it would relieve

he worked at it the more there seemed left. In the meantime his conversation took the hue his agony, and his answers bore as much relation to the questions asked, as the first line of Solomon's song upon the place designed for it. As there will be a does to the melancholy burthen of

his embarrassment. Again he watched his chance,

and again stowed away the linen. It seemed inter-

minable. (like the Doctor's tape worm.) and the more

"Old Marm Pettingill." At last, with one desperate thrust, the whole disppeared, and he cast a triumphant glance towards ally. One look sufficed to show him that she had comprehended the whole, and with the greatest effort was struggling to prevent a laugh. Meeting glance she could contain herself no longer, Meeting his creeming with accumulated fun, she fled from the tree should by accident be set rather too high, the room; and poor Seth, unable to endure this last turn ground can be raised a little around it; or, if this be f his agony, seized his hat and dashed madly from omitted, the roots of a tree too deeply set, cannot the house, clearing the stumps like a racer, in the shoot upward, except in the very offensive form of dark, and reaching home he hardly knew when or suckers.

As soon as he was gone, Mrs. Jones looked where for a clean night gown that she had laid out for service on the back of the chair on which Seth had sat. She was positive she took it out, but where

upon earth it was, she couldn't conceive. "Sally!" cried the old lady from the door,

"Yes'm," echoed her voice, as if the last stages of suffocation; "yes'm, Seth Hawkins wore it home?"

of the hole, and keep it full of water, for a half hour later case; and poor Seth had or more. In setting evergreens, this, by some, is only go in a circle. stowed it away in the crevasse of his pants. It was returned the next day with an apology, and he subsequently married Sally; but many years afterwards if an article of any description was missing of apparel or otherwise, the first suggestion was that Seth Hawkins had stowed it away in his trowsers.

How the story got about, nobody knew. He never told it, and Sally never told it, nor the old lady, nor the farmer, but every body knew it and laughed gloriously at it too.

From the Natchez Courier. Steamopathy. Take a little water,
The hotter 'tis the better,
And mix it with an ounce
Of the hottest Cayenne pepper.

Then take a spoonful out,
And sip it at your leisure,
Nor think the dose too hot,
But swallow it with pleasure Then wrap up in a sheet
To make the system hotter,
And stand upon your feet
In a tub of boiling water.

Then sit upon the coals, And fill your mouth with water, And you'll feel better when it boils, Or at least you orter.

Philanthropy and Godliness Sync Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a sweet dream of peace,
And saw (within the moonlight of his room,
Making it rich, like lillies in full bloom.)
Exceeding peage had made Ben Adham bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And with a smiling look of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abon. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abon spoke more low. "And is mine one " said Abon. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abon spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Thoughts of a Dying Hebrew "I have known Thee in the whirlwind,
I have known Thee on the hill;
I have loved Thee in the voice of bird,
Or the music of the rill;
I dreamed Thee in the shadow,
I saw Thee in the light,
I heard Thee in the thunder-peal,
And worshipped in the night;

I saw I nee in the light,
I heard Thee in the thunder-peal,
And worshipped in the night;
All beauty while it spoke of Thee,
Still made my soul rejoice,
And my spirit bowed within itself.
To hear thy 'still small voice.'
I have not felt myself a thing
Far from thy presence driven;
By flaming sword, or waving wing,
Shut out from Thee and Heaven.
Must I the whiriwind reap because
My fathers sowed the storm?
Or sink, because another sinned,
Beneath Thy red right arm?
Oh! much of this we dimly scan,
And much is all unknown,
But I will not take my curse from Man,
I turn to Thee alone?
Uh! bid my fainting spirit live,
And what is dark reveal,
And what is evil, oh! forgive, And what is dark reveat, And what is evil, oh! forgive, And what is broken, heal! And cleanse my nature, from above, In the deep Jordan of Thy love!"

A knock-down argument and the impression made. A pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness.

A fluke from the anchor of Hope.

Whiskers and noses, from a masked battery.

The shadow of the meat that the dog saw in the water.

The shadow of the meat that the dog saw in the water.

Some ten-penny nails, made from a fragment of the Iron Duke.

A finger post from the road to ruin.

Music of the spheres, original score.

The cap of a climax.

A boot made of the last of the Mohegana, with one of the spurs of the Rocky Mountains on the heel.

The alternoon of the Day of Algiers.

Some of the eels that were used to being skinned.

"The handkerchief!— the handkerchief!" cried Othello. "D—n it," said a sailor in the play," he by your nose with your fingers, and go on with the play," A house broker advertises in a city paper, "two new brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and as it may brick houses; each with a swell front, and a glove, and expressed their determination to discuss of the play wide heavy brick house; each with a swell front, and as it carpetesed their determination to discuss of the play wide heavy some first the play."

A house broker advertises in a city paper, "two first the play will be swell front to the first that had been seen there, and at once attracted the attraction of the may reflect the play."

A house broker advertises in a city paper, "two first the play will be swell front to the first that had been seen there, and at once attracted the attraction of the play will be swell front to the first that had been seen there, and at once attracted the attraction of the play will be swell front to discuss the play will be swell front to discus

AGRICULTURAL

Tue following directions for transplanting trees are rom Jaques's Practical Treatise on the Management of trust Trees—a work recently published. In conversation with the author a short time since, he assured us that from some ten years experience he had learne to transplant his own standard trees in the autumn from many carefully conducted experiments, that ex-cept the peach, (and this only when it has not been d before, or reset, as the term is,) all fruit trees and all hardy ornamental trees are more certain ber, instead of in the spring,—meaning, of course, trees four or more feet in height and of so many of age; for owing to the heaving of the frost, little trees are more safely set in the spring. The placing of the conical mound (see after-treatment, below) around (see after-treatment, below) around anted trees, is an almost indispens-

en feet in diameter, and fifteen to twenty inches deep, placing the sods, if in a sward-land, in one heap, the soil in another, and the sub-soil in a third. The diameter of the hole ought to be at least three times that of the clump of the tree's roots. Holes of this size and, in deep, rich land, even smaller ones will answer. But if the planter has patience to dig still swer. But if the planter has patience to dig still of young roots. Watering on the surface, without wider, and to any depth less than three feet, he will mulching, is almost always injurious. Feeble trees find himself amply repaid, in the latter growth and may also be benefitted, by shading them with pine find himself amply repaid, in the latter growth and health of his trees. If holes are dug over twenty inches deep, they may be filled up to that depth with cobble stones, old bones, or even gravel. The rest of the hole should be filled with a mixture of the soil, subsoil, and rich, black loam, or well rotted compost manure, to the height where it is proper to place the tree. With the hand or spade shade the soil for the roots into the form of a little cone, on which to set the hollow in the centre of the clump of let him consult his true interest, by transferring it to roots. If this is done some weeks, or even months. before setting the tree, it will be all the better.

"2d. Preparing and placing the tree. - If the ground is dry, or if the roots have been much exposed to the air since the tree was taken up, soak the lower part of cut off all bruises and broken ends of roots smoothly with a knife, and shorten in the longest, so that the He edges of the cut, shall strike downward into the instead of upward, as they would were the cut made as it commonly is. If the tree is quite large, and a considerable quantity of its roots have been lost in removing it, its branches must be shortened back, or the alternate buts thinned, to restore the balance of power between the parts below and those above the ground, for reasons already explained .tendency for the tree to settle down in its new location, the planter should aim to have it stand higher rather than lower, than it stood previously to being moved, remembering that nothing is more fatal to the growth and health of a tree, than to bury its roots unnaturally deep in the ground. Trees of me dium and large size, set upon a very gentle elevation but like a turtle's back, succeed admirably; and so, if a

"3d Filling up around the tree.-With good, rich soil, fill up under, among, around, and above the roots, straightening them out with the fingers, and placing them in a fan-like and natural position-being very cautious not to leave any, even small, hollow places among them. If the root is one-sided, make the most you can of the weaker part. At that cellent plan to make a circular dam around the edge

quite moist. Next, put in a little more sing it around the tree with the foot. throw on an inch or so of loose earth and

mudding in, has proved very successful. Make the circular dam around the tree first, or as soon as it is needed, then let one person aift the soil in upon the roots, while another constantly p upon the roots, while another constantly pours in wa-ter, thus keeping the earth in a thin muddy state.— The operation will require considerable time, but its success is perhaps more certain than that of any oth-

is poor, is a mixture of two parts of muck or peat earth with one part of barn-yard manure, adding, if convenient, a small quantity of wood-ashes or pul-verised charcoal. If these have been mixed some months, or even a year or two previously to being mand the composition will be all the better. Never used, the composition will be all the better put raw manure in contact with the roots. "After treatment.—When the tree is tran

in the fall or winter, it is extremely advantageous to place a conical mound, consisting of from fire to ten bushels of soil or compost manure, close around the tree, to save it from being disturbed by the action of the frost. This mound should be removed in the spring. It is generally best to put a stake down, to which the tree may be tied, for the first season after being set. This ought to be done before filling up the hole, in order not to braise the roots. Large cobble stones laid close to a tree, answer quite as

ing, cover the ground in a circle of three o feet in diameter around it, with coarse straw or litter from the barn-yard, laying on sods or stones to keep this from being blown away. This process is called mulching. It keeps the soil moist, and in that state of equable temperature most favorable to the growth boughs, &c.
"If, with all this care, the tree contin

ble, head back its top yet more severely, and water

"If, having followed all the above directions, the planter still finds his tree standing season after sea-son, neither growing nor fruiting, but only existing, the wood-pile. Why cumbereth it the ground? To Keep Sweet Potatoes

As the time to dig sweet potatoes is most at hand, I would suggest a method for their preservation thro winter, one which I consider the most convenient and the surest to secure the ends which are essential to keep potatoes with success, to-wit: a proper temperature, exclusion of light and dampness. The method is simply to throw the potatoes up in conical heaps eight or ten bushels to a heap, covering them lightly with straw, then with tops, or cornstalks, and lastly with dirt, being careful to have the ground upon which you make the heap so elevated as to drain off all rain water, and the tops of the heaps so well secured, as not to admit water. I have suggested putting them in small heaps of eight or ten bushels, because when potatoes, put away for winter use, are once disturbed by breaking into them, decay is apt to ommence very soon thereafter. By having them in small heaps, when once the heap is disturbed, it beng small, you can use it before much injury is done.

In keeping potatoes through the winter, a good deal depends upon the kind of potato, and upon the time of digging them. I know from actual experience, that one variety will keep much better than another. The kind that I prefer for keeping, is known among the farmers in my vicinity as the yellow bark. Potatoes should always be dug as soon after the first good frost as can be. Do not suffer too much cold to come upon them.—Phil. Dol. Newspaper. DURABILITY OF RED CEDAR.—We have heard of an

ld farmer, who, when asked how he knew that Celar posts would "last forever," said he had frequenty tried the experiment. Some may doubt his asserion, yet its lasting powers have been found to exceed a long life-time. At the head of one of the graves in "Old St. Mary's," Md., there stands a cedar slab, which, as the inscription indicates, was placed there in 1717, and is still perfectly sound.

To prevent Horses from running off .- When the Icelander ride two or more together on hors

